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PARIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1982

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Britain Reported Readying 3-Stage Plan on Falklands

By R.W. Apple Jr. LONDON - Britain has decided to propose a three-stage plan for the settlement of the Palkland Islands crisis that might include only a relatively brief return to British administration, govern-ment sources reported Wednesday. During an interim period fol-lowing the withdrawal of Argen-

tine troops, the sources said, only the British flag would fly over the disputed South Atlantic archipelago and only British officials and policemen would be involved in its administration. But Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's govern-ment hopes that most of the islanders would conclude that they must eventually accept some form of Argentine rule and to make arrangements for the others to emi-

Once that had been accomplished, the sources said, negotiahous for a transfer of sovereignty, with protection for the rights of the Falklanders who stay behind, would be held with the Argentine unta, whose troops seized the is-

lands on April 2.

Even a brief period of British control of the Falklands, which would inevitably result in the handing down of the Argentine flag there, is believed to be unaccept able to the Argentine president, Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri.

But Mrs. Thatcher was said to believe she must suggest new ideas to keep the diplomatic dialogue going. She is evidently eager to give at least the appearance of flex-ibility, so that if war breaks out. both British politicians and governments abroad will conclude that Britain explored every chance of a diplomatic solution before shooting started.

Problem in Parliament

Mrs. Thatcher's strategy is com-Mrs. Thatcher's strategy is com-plicated by sharp differences of opinion, among Torics as well as opposition politicians, that are just beneath the surface trarty of the House of Commune. Some Con-servatives. The prample, oppose any compromise, some faror limit ministration, and some would. yield substantial ground to avoid serious bloodshed

The prime minister and her inner Cabinet approved Wednesday morning the package of counterproposals that Francis Pym, the foreign secretary, will carry to Washington Thursday. They con-stitute Britain's response to the Ar-gentine plan that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig It, sent ... United Press Inte to Mrs. Thatcher on Monday at ... ed from London.]

the end of four days of talks in Mr. Pym told the House of Commons Wednesday afternoon that the government would continne to maist on Argentine with-drawal from the Falklands, the res-toration of British administration and long-term negotiations within a proper framework. He de-scribed the character of the interim

that area. "I don't want anybody to be under the misguided impression that this is going to be in any way easy," the foreign secretary said. "If freedom and democracy cannot be preserved by peaceful means, other methods will have to be

administration as one of the "criti-

cal points" - a hint that Britain

saw some room for compromise in

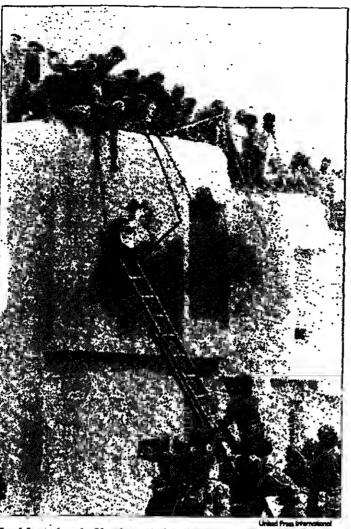
The elements of the Argentine peace proposal to which Mrs. Thatcher objects most strenuously, associates said, are the arrangement for joint policing of the Falklands during an interim period after Argentine withdrawal and the lack of any provision giving the Falklanders the right to self-determination. The British counterproposals would appear to eliminate the first and hedge the second.

An authoritative military source meanwhile, said Wednesday that the leading ships in the British task force will arrive off the Falklands on Friday and that the entire first section of the flotilla should be in position there by Saturday or Sun-

Suggestions have been circulat-ing for several days that the main elements of the fleet had been ordered to slow down to allow for the negotiation of a peaceful solution to the crisis, Reports apparently emanating from the U.S. Defense. Department have indicated that the aircraft carriers Hennes and Invincible would not approach the Falklands until the middle of next week.

British government officials force.
however, said these reports were [In Yamit, Israeli security forces moorred The military source who ran into furious opposition from has access to the latest intelligence information, said the carriers were position by the weekend.

There was also increasing speculation in British defense circles that a small force of British destroyers may have been diverted from the main fleet to recapture the Falklands dependency of South Georgia, 800 miles (1,280 kilometers) east of the island chain, United Press International report-



Jewish settlers in Yamit, resisting the ordered withdrawal from the Sinai, dropped burning tires on Israeli troops Wednesday.

Israeli Jets Bomb Lebanon

Nine-Month Cease-Fire Broken As 3 Palestinian Camps Are Hit

By David K. Shipler New York Times Serv

JERUSALEM - Israel broke its nine-month moratorium on military action in Lebanon Wednesday, sending jet fighters on bomb-ing attacks of Palestinian refugee camps and guerrilla bases on the outskirts of Beirut and northeast of Sidon. Two Syrian MiG-23s were shot down as they tried to in-

tercept the Israeli aircraft. The air strikes, the first since an U.S.-arranged cease-fire went into effect last July in the border area, came bours after an Israeli soldie was killed and another wounded when their vehicle hit an anti-tank mine in southern Lebanon.

The soldiers were traveling along a dirt road in a border zone controlled by Israeli-backed Lebanese Christian militia, a few dozen yards outside an area patrolled by United Nations troops.

The incident was denounced in

an Israeli military communiqué as the climax of a series of "bloody attacks and murderous actions against Israeli citizens both in Isra-

el and in Europe."
"In light of these blatant provo-cations," the communique dethe communique declared, "the government has ordered counterattacks against three terrorist targets in Lebanon. The

bombed targets had served as op-erational bases for terrorist attacks and sabotage against Israel. These bases contained such materials as 130-mm artillery pieces, 120-mm mortars, anti-aircraft gums, jeep-mounted recoilless rifles, and vehi-cles of various sorts used by the

The government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin has been considering military action in Lebanon for several months in response to an arms buildup by the Pales-tinians, and repeated infiltration attempts across the border from Jordan.

An attack reportedly planned after the assassination in Paris of an Israeli diplomat, Yacov Barsimantov, was understood to have been postponed last week at the urging of the United States. The delay was ordered by Mr. Begin as be requested U.S. diplomatic belp in resolving difficulties in relations with Egypt that became critical as the April 25 deadline for the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai approached.

That diplomatic mission, undertaken by Walter J. Stoessel Jr., a deputy secretary of state, was completed successfully Wednesday as the Israeli Cabinet voted to complete the withdrawal on time. Mr.

Stoessel was still in Jerusalem, but it was not clear whether he had been informed by Mr. Begin of the impending air attack, or whether he made any representations about it to the prime minister. After the strikes, Israel's defense minister, Ariel Sharon, was reported to have met with him to describe the tar-

Although Israeli troops were reported in recent weeks to be ready to move into Lebanon, there were no indications that any ground forces had been deployed. One Western military expert speculated that if the Palestinians refrained from reacting with shelling and rocket attacks into northern Israel, the Israelis might be satisfied with the quick air strikes as a slap of retaliation, without going on to

more extensive ground action. Israel's chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Rafael Eytan, said in an interview that the cease-fire would remain in effect if the Palestinians did not strike back and ended their terrorism against Israelis bere and

According to a UN spokesman reached by telephone at his headquarters in Naqoura, Lebanon, six Israeli planes bombed the Palestinian camp at Damour, south of Beirut. He said that two bombs hit

By Henry Scott Stokes

New York Times Service

hours Wednesday morning and both sides claimed that the other

opened fire first.

the Sabra refugee camp in Beirut, in the same area where an intensive Israeli air attack last summer killed an estimated 300 persons and wounded 800.

There were also reports from Lebanon that Israeli helicopters and gunboats were in the area, but this could not be confirmed.

Israel has been increasingly jit-tery over the Palestinian arms buildup, charging that the guerril-las have introduced large numbers of long-range artillery pieces and rocket launchers capable of hitting northern Israeli towns and kihbutzim at long range.

Last summer, following Israeli strikes on the Palestinian bases, northern Israel came under severe shelling attacks. Some residents in the north have recently urged the government to refrain from any military action in Lebanon that could provoke similar shelling.

Danish Premier in Athens The Associated Press

ATHENS - Danish Premier Anker Joergensen Wednesday started a three-day visit to Greece by conferring with Premier Andreas Papandreou on the Greek request to review its membership in

Israeli Cabinet Backs Sinai Pullout **As Troops Move to Evict Squatters**

By David K. Shipler New York Times Servin JERUSALEM — Israel's Cabinet voted manimously Wednesday to withdraw from the Sinai on Sunday, as required by the peace

treaty with Egypt.
Hours after the decision, the army moved against militant Jewish protesters in the northern Sinai town of Yamit, evicting them by

shouting and weeping opponents of the withdrawal. The Associated Press reported. Although most of the settlers have left, ultranational showed that Egypt had withdrawn ist squatters have moved into the town, vowing to resist the evacu-

[As the evacuation began, hundreds of settlers mounted rooftoops that were strewn with tires, clubs, stones and bottles. They set fire to the tires and shouted at troops massing in the gardens be-

lout came after a week of intensive, high-level negotiations among Israel, Egypt and the United States in an effort to resolve Israeli concerns over alleged Egyptian violations of the treaty.

Israeli officials said Wednesday that President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt had taken action or had given sufficient pledges on all the ma-

Egyptian Withdrawal

In parts of the Sinai already returned to Egyptian control, offitroops that had exceeded the numbers permitted by the treaty.

In addition, Mr. Mubarak, in a letter to Prime Minister Menachem Begin, was understood to have promised to stop the smug-gling of arms by the Palestine Libcration Organization through the Sinai into the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip. Egyptian authorities

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Past Service
BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's

unlitary leadership, despite having

won an important defense treaty

vote in the Organization of Ameri-

can States, is showing increased concern that its political support

both internally and internationally is slipping as the crisis in the South

day that the military leadership

has been painfully surprised by the

continued harsh reaction by European countries to the seizure of the

Falkland Islands April 2, as well as

by the relatively restrained backing

Eighteen countries supported Argentina's call Tuesday at the

OAS in Washington for a meeting of ministers of the 22 countries

bound by the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance,

which is known as the Rio Treaty.

Nevertheless, sources here said the

Argentine government now be-

lieves it does not have enough sup-

from Latin American allies.

Political sources said here Tues-

Atlantic continues.

The Cabinet decision on the pul-aut came after a week of inten-sinai town of El-Arish, one Israeli official reported.

Mr. Mubarak was also said to have reaffirmed the Camp David framework and the peace treaty as the only bases on which peace was to be pursued. Israel has been concerned about recent Egyptian attempts to repair relations with the other Arab countries by advocating a Palestinian state and leaving the Camp David accords unmen-

A further factor in the Cabinet's decision was an unspecified set of commitments by the United States to Israel's security. No details were given. However, the Cabinet communiqué described a letter from President Reagan, delivered Wednesday to Mr. Begin by Depu-ty Secretary of State Walter J. Stoessel Jr., as a document "of great significance with respect to the security of Israel and the Jewish people."

The remaining unresolved issue

Lack of Support Worries Argentina

Junta Tries to Stem Internal and International Criticism

port for a strong condemnation of Britain.

At the same time, the wide-

spread internal support that the

government here enjoyed after seizing the islands has showed

signs of weakening. Political lead-ers are questioning the govern-

ment's negotiating position and its relations with the United States and are renewing calls for major

The military leadership here indicates that following the four days of tense talks with U.S. Secre-

tary of State Alexander M. Haig

Jr., Argentina has new made as many concessions as possible toward a diplomatic solution. To

give up its demands for an assur-

ance of eventual sovereignty over the islands, political sources here

stress, would place the government

in an almost untenable internal po-

Argentine proposals for a tempo-

rary solution to the conflict, how-

ever, it appeared that Argentina

As Britain reacted to the new

litical position.

changes in economic policy.



was the border problem. At 15 points along the new Israeli-Egyptian border, disagreements exist over the precise location, most seriously at a strip of beach called Taba south of Ellat. A new Israeli luxury hotel is under construction on the site, which is claimed by both countries.

Israel and Egypt have reportedly (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

would not be able to win this criti-

cal point without a rallying of in-

ternational support and a firm

demonstration of its willingness to

stand up to the British military

Diplomatic Move

Argentine officials moved to rally

the necessary support. A group of

ambassadors bere was invited to a

lunch Tuesday with Foreign Min-ister Nicanor Costa Méndez, while

the embassies of potential allies

such as Venezuela were visited by

high-ranking generals.
The interior minister, Gen. Al-

fredo Saint Jean, met with the

leaders of 13 political parties for four hours to explain Argentina's

new position in the negotiations and its agreement to British partic-

ipation in a temporary administra-

breaks out soon between Argen-tine forces and the British fleet

(Continued on Page 2, Col.6)

Unless a military confrontation

ion over the islands.

While the OAS met Tuesday.

Amid still conflicting reports over what happened, South Ko-rea's Ministry of National Defense said in a statement here that four North Korean soldiers were attempting to flee south across the 155-mile-long (250-kilometer) demilitarized zone and were either North Korea said that an unlice were killed in the battle.

specified number of its civilian po-The incident occurred four days

before a visit here by U.S. Vice President Bush. During his threeday tour, he is scheduled to go to areas on the front line and to address troops at a base near the demilitarized zone Sunday. He is the most senior Reagan adminis-tration official to come to South Korea

As official statement from Pyongyang, the North Korean capi-tal, called the incident a "grave military provocation" and said that "South Korea opened fire first." Seoul claimed that the North fired first with automatic

weapons and machine guns at a point north of Chunchon, 60 miles northeast of Scoul The incident was described by U.S. military officials as the first serious breach by gunfire of the cease-fire since Oct. 31, when a brief exchange of fire occurred

across the zone The United Nations Command in Seoul said that it "charged North Korea with initiating a serious firefight for more than four hours this morning" in a message relaved to North Korea through the Military Armistice Commis-sion. The message contained no reference to casualties on either

"The United Nations Command side was forced to return defensive fire," said the statement by the U.S.-led command. "No casualties were reported among UNC per-

The fighting comes at a time of heightened tension between the two Koreas. In recent months North Korean officials attending

lage of Panmunjom were stern-faced and unfriendly, said South SEOUL - North and South Ko-Korean reporters at the sessions. rean troops exchanged fire across "There are times when they fratthe demilitarized border for four

Two Koreas Exchange

Fire at Border Point

ernize, exchange eigarettes and chat," said a Seoul reporter, "but at least from February there's been none of that."

U.S. officials also warned of threatening conduct by North Korean guards at Panmunjom recent-

South Korean and U.S. intelligence experts warned that the North might be preparing to stage major incidents - even to start a war — as President Kim Il Sung of North Korea progressively bands over power to his son, 40-year-old Kim Jung II, who is little known to U.S. or South Korean experts.

The warnings multiplied in re-cent weeks before the lavish April 15 celebration in Pyongyang of Kim Il Sung's 70th birthday. The occasion was seen here as a mile-stone in the slow transfer of power.

However, Western diplomats here doubt that war is imminent. "We know of nothing to support assertions that the North is doing or preparing much, said one, "but of course one can never be 100 percent sure they won't blow the lid."

Call for Nuclear Arms Ban

TOKYO (UPI) - North Korea and Romania have issued a joint statement calling for an end to the arms race and a ban on nuclear weapons, the North Korean news agency reported. The statement was issued Wednesday at the end of a visit by President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania to North Korea, the broadcast said.

Soviet Envoy Accused Of Spying by Sweden

STOCKHOLM - The Foreign Ministry has asked Soviet Vice-Consul Albert Liepa to leave the country, saying he was spying on Latvian exile organizations in Swe-

A ministry spokesman said Tuesday that Mr. Liepa, himself a Latvian, was not expelled or declared persona non grata, adding, We think it's enough to ask him

Weinberger Says U.S. Must Contain Soviet Expansion

NEW YORK - Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has said that the United States "must be prepared to halt and seek to reverse the geographic expansion of Soviet control and military presence," particularly where the vital interests of the United States and its allies are threatened. He made specific mention of Cuba.

Mr. Weinberger did not say how the United States would go about reversing the expansion of Soviet control. His remarks Tuesday were made to the Council on Foreign

"Emboldened by America's, post-Victnam paralysis and its own increased military capabilities, the Soviet Union has pushed its traditional policy of global expanaionism to a new dimension in recent years," Mr. Weinberger

Honduras: Can It Be a Buffer Against Communism in Latin America? Local Army Welcomes Increased U.S. Aid but Politicians Fear for Stability By Alan Riding

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras -With leftist revolutionaries ruling Nicaragua and Marxist guerrillas vying for power in El Salvador and Guatemala, the United States seems anxious to convert Honduras into a buffer against the spread rather than economic aid and it of Communism in Central Ameri-

The Reagan administration has warned Honduras that it is likely to be the next target of leftist agitation in the region and has stepped up military aid and advice to the Honduran Army. It has also promised to protect Honduras in the event of open hostilities with

Some of the Argentine troops on the Falkland Islands trained Wednesday under their nation's flag.

But many local politicians fear this policy could embroil Honduras in Central America's current troubles for the first time and polarize political opinion in a country that has until now enjoyed con-

The government of President Roberto Suazo Cordova also reportedly feels that the country's first civilian government in a decade is being weakened by Washington's emphasis on military has opened a regional peace initiative in the hope of ensuring Honduras neutrality in any broader Central American conflict.

But the Reason administration has found a strong ideological ally in the Honduran Army, which, alarmed by the military buildup in neighboring Nicaragua, seems happy to act as a U.S. proxy in the area in exchange for assistance in

building up its own strength. The head of the Honduran armed forces, Col. Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, an Argentinatrained officer much admired by

Honduras is facing aggression from Russia through Cuba and that Nicaragua poses a threat to Honduras

Col. Alvarez and three senior officers paid a secret visit to Washington in March for talks with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Deputy Defense Secretary Frank C. Car-lucci during which they requested 12 F-5E jet fighters and heavy artillery. Military sources bere said U.S. officials had argued that Honduras could not afford the \$120 million price tag on the aircraft, but agreed to study the re-

In the meantime, U.S. military aid to Honduras has doubled to \$10.8 million this year and a further \$5 million has been requested for fiscal 1983. The number of U.S. military advisers here has risen sharply in the last year and,

the Pentagon, has warned that while so-called mobile training teams stay only from 60 to 120 days, 95 advisers were in Honduras in March, the most at one time. The United States has also of-

fered to spend \$11 million on extending and improving three Honduran sirport runways so they can handle large U.S. military transport planes and jet fighters. Honduras has accepted the offer and Col. Alvarez noted that he would welcome U.S. combat troops into the country in an emergency.

Closing the Border Washington's original purpose

in beloing to modernize the Honduran armed forces was to close the country's border with El Salvador to the movement of leftist guerrillas and illegal arms traffic. But in recent months, Washington's attention has turned increasingly to Honduras' relationship with Nicaragua - not only to the potential threat of external attack and internal subversion posed to Honduras by the Sandinista regime in Managua, but also to anti-Sandinista exile groups operating from Honduran territory.

Although Gen. Policarpo Paz García surrendered the presidency to an elected civilian on Jan. 27 this year, the army's real power seems to have grown under the strong leadership of Col. Alvarez, who is viewed by Washington as the key political figure in Hondu-

The main fear of many pro-gov-ernment politicians is that Col. Alvarez's strong anti-Communist campaign may have the effect of dividing a society that has so far avoided both the rightist repression and leftist terrorism of its three immediate neighbors.

Four small guerrilla groups are occasionally active here, but they

enjoy little popular support. U.S. officials maintain that hundreds of young leftists have been trained in Cuba and Nicaragua over the past year and that the Moscow-line Honduran Communist Party, which long opposed the armed struggle, recently replaced its old guard leadership with committed revolutionaries.

"This place is too vulnerable and disorganized to play the role it is being assigned by Washington," a knowledgeable Western diplo-mat said. "You're pushing Honduras into the line of fire. You can't destabilize Nicaragua any more from here without also destabilizing Honduras."

The peace initiative opened by the Suazo Cordova administration in March called for general disar-mament throughout Central Amer-ica. But while it seemed aimed largely at Nicaragua, local politicians said it also had the objective of curbing the militarization of

INSIDE

Colonial Fallout

France and Britain, during the period of colonial rule in Africa, differed widely in their style of governing. Now, in the post-independence years, those differences have borne fruit. Insights, Page 7.

Salvador Warning

Leading Republican and Democratic senators sharply warned rightists in El Salvador that any attempt to form a government without the moderate Christian Democrats would lead to a cutoff of all U.S. aid. Page 2.

MacLeish Dies

Archibald MacLeish, poet, playwright, statesman, man of letters and three-time winner of the Pulitzer Prize, died at 89 in Borton. Page 3.

stalling on opening negotiations with Nicaragua on mutual prob-lems. Mr. Bosworth said be ex-

pects a response to Nicaragua's

most recent statement on these

U.S. Envoy in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR (WP)

Ambassador-at-large Vernon A. Walters has arrived here to put

added U.S. pressure on three polit-

ical parties to form a government

and former deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, ar-

rived Tuesday on what the U.S.

Embassy, refusing comment on his mission, called a private visit. Mr.

Walters refused to be interviewed.

According to Salvadoran politi-

cal leaders, the embassy sent them a letter outlining U.S. policy goals here and inviting them to a meeting with Mr. Walters late Tuesday. "It sounded like it would be a lec-

ture," said a newly elected member of the Constituent Assembly, which beld its first meeting on Monday.

Army Blamed

For Massacre

The Associated Press
SAN SALVADOR — An army

patrol entered a village in eastern El Salvador and massacred 49

men, women and children suspect-

ed of cooperating with leftist guer-rillas, survivors bave said. Military

Several foreign journalists were taken Tuesday by rebels to Ber-rios, a village of seven bouses about 18 miles (29 kilometers) north of San Vicente city, where

they were shown two mass graves allegedly containing the bodies of

San Vicente, 125 miles east of San Salvador, is the capital of San Vicente province and the country's

fourth largest city. It has also been a center for guerrilla activity.

People who said they were survivors told the journalists there was a gunfight between government soldiers and guerrillas. Then, they

soiders and guerrilias. Then, they said, an army patrol entered Berries on Sunday morning and killed 49 people for allegedly cooperating with the guerrillas.

The military denied reponsibility for the killing, "We have said that is a lie," an army spokesman said in San Salvador, A U.S. Embassy spokesman meanwhile said.

bassy spokesman, meanwhile, said, "What seems true is that a lot of people were killed. I don't think that there is anything provable about who did it."

officials denied the report.

In Salvador

Mr. Walters, a retired general

of national unity.

talks within the next few days.

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON -- The ranking

Republican and Democras on the

would lead to a cutoff of all U.S.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee have issued sharp warnings to Salvadoran rightist political parties that any attempt to form a government without the more moderate Christian Democrats aid to El Salvador.

The committee's Republican chairman, Charles H. Percy of Illinois, said that any government that does not include the Christian bridge political differences in the interests of national unity and peace, will not be credible to Congress and cannot expect the support of Congress."
Sen. Percy said Salvadoran parties struggling to put together a government after the elections on March 28 must be made to understand that not only the Christian Democrats, but also reforms started by the outgoing Christian Dem-ocratic president, José Napoleán Duarte, must be included in any U.S. Lawyers Says Cuba Travel Ban May Violate Constitutional Rights

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Civil liberties lawyers are questioning the legality of the Reagan administrauon's new effort to ban business and tourist travel to Cuba, and two groups said they might file a lawsuit to block the restrictions. The restrictions might violate the constitutional right to travel abroad, which the Supreme Court has said may not be unreasonably restricted, the lawyers said Tues-day. They also said the curbs ap-pear to be inconsistent with a 1978 amendment to the Passport Act that narrowed presidential power to restrict travel to unfriendly countries with which the United Meanwhile, John M. Walker Jr., assistant Treasury secretary, de-fended the legality of the travel restrictions Tuesday, and Alan Romberg, a State Department spokesman, said the restrictions should not close the door to additional diplomanc contacts with Cuba. The officials said the new restrictions were part of a continuing administration effort to deny hard

Civil Liberties

currency to Cuba by tightening an

embargo that dates back to the early 1960s. \$ 120 6107 Ways 610 Adria 610 Adria

\$100

3.75

ly registered.

We regret to announce the death of

Mr. Abol Hassan Diba (Saghat-Dowleh)

in Lausanne, Switzerland on 16th April, 1982

If Rightist Leaders Keep Centrists From Power Even though the Christian Dem- to end burnan rights abuses, comocrats received more votes than pletes the land reform program at any other party in the elections, they could be left out of the new government. Rightist leaders have said they would name a president and vice president from among

their own ranks. The Christian Democrats received about 543,000 of the 1.5 million votes cast, but more than 800,000 votes went to five opposing rightist parties.

'Powerful Expression'

Sen. Percy made his comments on Tuesday, at a hearing on the administration's policy in Latin America. The State Department's deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, Steven W. Bosworth, told Sen. Percy that the administration "welcomed his statement as a powerful expression of Congress' views" and that it was "our conclusion that the political leaders" in El Salvador are aware

of those opinions. land, the panel's ranking Demo-crat, said he believes that "unless

eliminate tourist and business trav-

gage in the kinds of transactions in

which any traveler must engage,

such as paying for the necessary transportation or for food. Offi-

cials, news reporters, academic re-searchers and persons traveling for

family unification would be ex-

The civil liberties lawyers who

separate interviews included

questioned the travel restrictions

Leonard Boudin, who has argued major right-to-travel cases involv-ing Cuba before the Supreme Court; Charles S. Sims, of the American Civil Liberties Union,

and Micbael Rainer, of the Center for Constitutional Rights.

Mr. Ratner and Mr. Sims said they were likely to file a lawsuit challenging the new travel restric-

tions later this week, probably on behalf of one or more would-be

Prof. Laurence H. Tribe of Har-vard Law School, author of a lead-

ing constitutional law treatise, also

questioned the new travel restric-tions, asserting that "international

travel is an important part of the basic liberties of Americans, and

something that differentiates us in

an important way from the Soviet

Union and other totalitarian re-

el to Cuha by prohibiting persons has upheld "area restrictions" on traveling for these nurposes to en-

an early date and opens negotiations with guerrilla forces. United States "should stop all mil-itary assistance to El Salvador."

Sen. Percy, Sen. Pell and Sen. Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, pressed Mr. Bos-worth on whether or when negotiations toward ending the Salva-doran fighting might start with leftist forces.

Mr. Bosworth said the administration "opposes the concept of dipolitical power, negotiations that would occur outside the ongoing political process in El Salvador."

However, he said that "given the massive repudiation of the guerrillas." as evidenced by the big elec-tion turnout, the United States might be prepared to offer some "assistance" and "facilities" if some elements of the leftist opposition on the battlefield decided to participate in the political process.

Sen. Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, the panel's ranking Democrat, said he believes that "unless the new government moves quickly ports that the administration is

Although the Supreme Court

travel to Cuba and other unfriend-

ly countries in the past, Prof. Tribe

said that the court bas never "giv-

en a green light to restrictions that are this broad, based on a record that is this weak."

No Invalidation

The administration has not, bowever, invalidated U.S.

passports for travel to Cuba.

Passports were invalidated for travel to Libya last December, in

part on the ground that Libya was dangerous for Americans. But offi-cials declined to say Tuesday why

a different legal approach was used with respect to Cuba. Mr. Sims characterized the ad-

ministration's restrictions on any

and all transactions by tourists or business people traveling to Cuba as an effort to do indirectly what Congress said in 1978 the execu-

tive branch could not do directly. He cited 1978 amendments to the Passport Act, narrowing the

president's previously broad dis-cretion to restrict use of passports for travel to designated nations to

situations in which "the United States is at war, or armed bostili-

ties are in progress, or where there

French Bill Would Curb Police Checks

Socialists Work Out Compromise Measure

The Associated Press
PARIS — The Socialist government on Wednesday proposed strict new limits on police identity checks despite public concern over street crime, political terrorism and illegal immigration.

The reform, which triggered a public quarrel between the nation's top two law enforcement ministers, is the latest in the Socialist program to roll back some tough law-and-order legislation of the previous government that it considers repressive.

Compromise Proposal

The compromise proposal that emerged will be presented to the Socialist-controlled National Assembly this spring.

Capital punishment, special non-jury state security courts and military tribunals bandling civil crimes already have been struck from the books. Scheduled for repeal is a law that beld all participants in a demonstration criminally responsible for any isolated act of violence by other demonstra-

The latest measure sets specific limits on when and by whom ordi-nary citizens will be required to produce their identity papers and will, in effect, repeal the "security and liberty" law passed in the last days of the government of former President Valery Giscard d'Esta-

Threatened Liberty

"The so-called security and lib-erty law not only did not protect people or property, it threatened liberty," said President François Mitterrand after a compromise substitute law was worked out during Wednesday's Cabinet meeting. Under the old law, all police officers had the right to demand identity papers for virtually any reason. The Socialists, in opposition at the time, said the law was repressive and aimed at harassing

mmigrants, youths and leftist

Galtieri May Visit Falklands

BUENOS AIRES (Reuters) -The Argentine president, Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, is expected to visit the Falkland Islands in the few days to meet military

Gen. Galtieri is the only mem-ber of the junta who has not yet visited the islands since they were seized by Argentina on April 2. The government sources said. Gen. Galtieri would probably visit the islands in his capacity as head of the Argentine Army, not as head of n Rus

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Argentina Concerned by Lack of Support United States did not believe there (Continued from Page 1)

Interior Minister Gen. Alfredo Saint Jean, center, met for four hours with the leaders of most Argentine political parties to inform them of developments in the crisis over the Falklands.

making its way toward the South Atlantic, Argentina is likely to ask the OAS members to do no more than approve a resolution calling

for peace, according to sources close to the military command.

While Latin American countries are nearly unanimous in support-

ing Argentina's claim to the is-lands and its description of Brit-ain's 149-year rule of them as a vestige of colonialism, most have shown reservations about the Argentine use of force in seizing

Misreading of Support

The Argentine military leader-ship appears to have believed that when it launched the invasion, much of the world would accept its argument that Britain had forced a confrontation by refusing to take Argentina's claims seriously during years of fruitless negotiation.
The problem is that this thing

was done by a very small group of people, who kept it secret," said one informed source in Buenos Aires. "They never consulted with the people in the Foreign Ministry who could bave given them an indication of what would happen. And they were not warned off by the United States because the

Schmidt Party Adopts

approved an economic program likely to increase the sharp divi-sions in the already battered gov-

tional party congress here ap-proved a program to combat mass unemployment, which now stands at 1.8 million, or 8 percent of the workforce, the highest in 25 years. The program would be financed by a series of controversial state investments and higher taxes.

In addition, the party demanded "an independent European policy on interest rates" if Mr. Schmidt

Controversial Item

If Mr. Reagan does not agree to change course at the seven-nation Western economic meeting June 4-6 in Versailles, the party said an independent policy should be car-ried out within the European monetary system, of which all leading European nations, except Britain, are members.

Domestically, the most controversial item was a call for a supplementary tax on higher incomes.

(about \$17,000). Average income in West Germany is about \$12,000. Mr. Schmidt's Free Democratic coalition partners, whose support-ers are largely small businessmen and middle-class professionals,

The chancellor told the congress Tuesday his government had reached "the limits of what is psychologically and practically possi-ble" in economic policy and begged delegates not to put further strain on the already shaky coali-tion by approving programs that

gram would give Mr. Schmidt even more political trouble than the controversial NATO missiles issue that has split the party deeply in

strength.

There have been a number of indications in the past four months that the economic recession and above all unemployment are beginning to dwarf the debate about nu-

The SPD has long depended on union members and other workers for its electoral base. They have been increasingly critical of Mr. Schmidt's economic policies, which must be formed through compromises with the Free Demo-

have the support of the conservative Christian Democratic opposition, which controls the upper house of parliament, which must approve many economic laws.

dents in the party, the trade union discontent could unsettle the SPD much more than the debate over deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe, which is opposed by a

strong party minority. "The missiles debate is all over bar the shouting," a delegate said. Tuesday, "There are two fronts in the party, they are polarized and cannot agree, but Schmidt will get a majority."

The congress is to vote Thursday on the security issue. Missiles opponents will propose a moratorium on preparations for deploy-ment of the U.S. weapons, due late next year, and a freeze on stationing missiles during the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union to limit European nuclear arms.

Mr. Schmidt firmly told delegates Tuesday that a moratorium would freeze the current imbalance in nuclear weapons in Europe and leave the Soviet Union with what he described as an "unbelievable armada that is aimed at us."

The proposal that he and other leaders endorse would postpone a final SPD decision on the missi deployment until late 1983, when the party will review the results of the Geneva talks.

Danes Kill Sick Animals

COPENHAGEN — A herd of 32 pigs and 10 cattle suffering from hoof-and-mouth disease was shot and buried on the island of Funen Wednesday. It was the 19th case of the disease to break out on the island in a month, Denmark's chief veterinarian said. It brought to 3,758 the number of animals destroyed since March 18.

32 Place-Names Are Changed In Zimbabwe

HARARE Zimbabwe — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has announced new Africanized names for 32 cities and towns, including Salisbury, which is to be called Harare. The announcement Tuesday

ended two days of confusion about the legality of the change in the capital's name, first an-nounced Sunday by a government spokesman aı celebrations marking the second anniversary of independence from Britain and the beginning of black rule.

Confusion arose after Mayor Tizirai Gwata said Tuesday that Salisbury remained the official name until the change was published in the government gazette. But the prime minister's statement said the new names were effective im-

mediately.
"Names that are reminders of the colonial past are being changed to new names belitting the culture of the people and in general usage before settler oc-cupation," Mr. Mugabe said.

Salisbury was named after Lord Salisbury, the prime minister when British settlers arrived in the 1890s. Harare was an African chief who had ruled in the area.

Dutch Aide Cautions U.S. on Arms WASHINGTON - Dutch Foreign Minister Max van der Stoel said

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Wednesday that unless there is a resumption soon of U.S.-Soviet talks on strategic arms reduction as well as progress in the Geneva talks on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons, the chances that the Netherlands would allow the deployment of U.S. missiles would be "further dimin-

Mr. van der Stoel said he hoped the upcoming NATO summit in Bonn would be a "starting signal for START," the Reagan administration's name for new strategic arms talks, and added that he would favor discussions on limiting the role of nuclear weapons in NATO's defense strate-

Mr. van der Stoel, who is in Washington in connection with the state visit of Queen Beatrix, also said he had asked the State Department, in a Monday meeting with Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger, to intercede with the government of El Salvador to obtain permission for Dutch officials to interview the sergeant and 24 soldiers in the Salvadoran Army patrol that killed four Dutch journalists on March 17.

Italian Socialists to Stay in Coalition The Associated Press

ROME — The leader of the Socialist Party, Bettino Craxi, said Wednesday that he will continue to work with the five-party coalition, assing the immediate threat that Premier Giovanni Spadolini's government would collapse. "We will respond to irresponsible behavior with a responsible act,"

Mr. Craxi told a meeting of his party's leaders. The Socialists had demanded the resignation of Treasury Minister Beniamino Andreatta, a Christian Democrat, for remarks he made last Saturday accusing the Socialists of Fascist-style politics. Mr. Andreatta has refused to resign. The Socialists' insistence could have sparked a government crisis and might have forced President Sandro Pertini to call early elections. Mr. Craxi left open the possibility that his party would reconsider the political alliance with the Christian Democrats and three smaller parties after some key legislation, including the 1982 budget, was passed.

Paris Court Ends Hold on Iran Funds

PARIS — A Paris appeals court Wednesday ended the seizure of \$1 billion in Iranian funds, impounded on orders of the Paris commercial tribunal on Oct. 24, 1979.

The funds amount to Iran's 10-percent participation in Eurodif, a French-led consortium that produces enriched uranium as fuel for nuclear power plants. The share in the program, arranged under the shah, was canceled by former Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh of Iran in 1980 on orders from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Eurodif authorities won scizure of the Iranian share in the capital claiming that since the 1979 revolution. Tehran had not been paying its share of the project.

Meanwhile, it was reported that thousands of Iranians took to the streets Wednesday to call for the execution of Mr. Ghotbzadeh as a new campaign appeared to be gearing up to quash clerical opposition to Ayatollah Khomeini. Tehran radio monitored in London said mass demonstrations took place throughout the country to denounce Mr. Gbotbzadeh, who is facing a death sentence for his part in an alleged plot to overthrow the Khomeini regime.

U.S. Air Force Grounds 60% of F-16s

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Air Force temporarily grounded 60 per-cent of its F-16 fighter planes Wednesday in what it called a precautionary measure to inspect wear in a wing element.

Air Force officials said the possible problem was detected during rou-tine inspections of the F-16, one of the Air Force's two first-line fighters. The other is the heavier F-15. The Air Force said it would be inspecting "wear in the wing leading-edge flap drive system." It added that the such wear "has not been the cause of any accidents." A total of 240 of the Air Force's 400 F-16s will be restricted from

flight until inspections are completed. There was no indication how long that would take, although officials did say inspection of each plane will require about five hours once mechanics get to it.

3 Million Afghans Said to Have Fled United Press International

GENEVA — One fifth of the Afghan population has fied since the Soviet intervention 16 months ago, according to UN figures released

Wednesday.

There currently are 2.7 million registered Afghan refugees in Pakistan and tens of thousands of others who are unregistered. UN officials said. Many thousands of Afghans have also gone to Iran although there is no exact figure for that country. In all, officials said, at least 3 million people have fled Afghanistan, which had an estimated population of the country the Source to Leave the Lea about 15 million before the Soviet takeover.

Elsewhere, the UN high commissioner for refugees reported that 4,451 Vietnamese boat people sought temporary asylum in Southeast Asian countries last month. In the same month, 9,031 Vietnamese refugees left camps for permament resettlement, leaving 221,509 still awaiting new

Norway Fears Long Transport Strike

OSLO — Panic buying of food and gasoline was reported Wednesday in Norway as fears grew that a nationwide transport workers' strike

could be long lasting.

The Transport Workers' Union ordered 14,000 members to strike Tuesday night because of lack of progress in negotiations. The union selected distribution of oil and gasoline from oil companies as one of its main strike targets.

In Oslo and most other cines in southern Norway traffic jams were caused by the thousands of cars that lined up for gasoline at filling stations. Station after station closed, posting signs that they had run out

61 Defendants Boycott Moro Trial

The Associated Press ROME - The trial of alleged Red Brigades terrorists accused of killing former Premier Aldo Moro four years ago resumed Wednesday with all but two of the 63 defendants boycotting the proceeding.

Judge Severino Santiapichi told the court that the defendants were protesting the seating arrangement and the presence of police officers in the defendants' cage. Under Italian law, a defendant need not be present

Massimo Cianfanelli, 31, Carlo Brogi. 29, who reportedly have turned state's evidence, were the only defendants to show up for the sension, which began 90 minutes behind schedule.



Hungarian Communist Party leader Janos Kadar, left, and Polish party leader Wojciech Jaruzelski at a ceremony for Mr. Jaruzelski, who arrived in Budapest Wednesday for an official visit.

Polish Party Meeting Is Expected To Focus on Economic Problems

WARSAW --- Poland's Communist Party, struggling to restore credibility after last December's military takeover, is to hold a Central Committee meeting Thursday, with economic problems expected to be the main topic.

The 200-member committee meeting is the second scheduled reunion of the party leadership since the imposition of martial law, which was seen by most Poles as a way to prevent total erosion of the

party's authority. Since the emergence of Solidarity, the independent lahor union federation, during labor unrest in August, 1980, party membership has dropped by about one million from a peak of 3.5 million, official party spokesmen say.

'Ideological Generation Gap'

Estimates by Solidarity activists put membership even lower, per-haps at one million. The union sources explained that many resignations may not have been official-

Party officials have said their ranks are being cleansed of what they call "driftwood, opportunists and careerists," while those who remain are Communist stalwarts. But activists of Solidarity, which has been suspended since martial law was imposed on Dec. 13, have disputed this. They say the party has lost many of its more dynamic and credible figures and the sup-

port of younger Poles. The failure to appeal to the nation's youth clearly is a major con-cern for party leaders. The party newspaper, Trybuna Ludu, complained this week of "a painful ideological generation gap," and urged intensified Communist in-

doctrination of young people.

A writer for Zycie Partii (Life of the Party), a fortnightly party jour-nal, wrote: "I have never run across a mother who would say she wanted ber child to grow up to be a Communist. Thirty-odd years have elapsed since the Socialist transformation got under way in our country, but the term Communist has yet to gain social accept-

Senior party sources say a struggle is continuing within the leader-ship. although Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the party's first secretary, premier and head of the Mili-Council of National Salvation, appears to have consolidated

ais position. The sources said a division persisted between hard-line party leaders seeking to restore rigid Communist control and moderates favoring greater concessions to the forces behind the 16 months of liberalization that preceded Dec. 13. Meanwhile, the government has

begun an economic reform pro-

m, based on reversing trends of

the 1970s, when Poland borrowed about 22 billion dollars from the West and failed to invest sufficiently at bome to meet repay-

The official emphasis now is on boosting domestic production of raw materials, cutting back on im-ports and turning increasingly to Communist partners for help.

Jaruzelski Visits Hungary

BUDAPEST (AP) — Gen. Jaruzelski, making his fourth visit to a Soviet-bloc country since declaring martial law, arrived bere Wednesday for a day of talks with Hungarian party leader Janos Kadar and other Hungarian officials. Gen. Jaruzelski, who was accompanied by Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski, was greeted at the airport by Mr. Kadar before begin-

nomic cooperation. Commenting on the Polish crisis, the state-controlled Magyar Nemet newspaper said Gen. Jaruzelski's military government must find ways to increase production and must never return "to the situation that existed before 1980, nor to the situation after that when anarchy prevailed and there was a

ning official discussions that were

expected to focus on bilateral eco-

counterrevolutionary danger."
In recent weeks, Gen. Jaruzelski has visited Poland's immediate neighbors, the Soviet Union, East Germany and Czecboslovakia all critics of Solidarity. Hungary, however, was slow to

of martial law in Poland, its state-

owned media usually restricted it-

self to saying that Poles should

solve their own problems without

Cabinet Wednesday hailed Israeli's decision to withdraw from the Sinai as scheduled as an "important and positive step." It also said its flag-raising during the transfer at Rafah and at Sharm el Sheikh criticize the union. Before the start would be presided over by the two provincial governors of the desert tract. This meant that Mr. Mu-

Deng Promotes 2 Supporters to Key China Posts

United Press International PEKING — Deng Xiaoping, deputy chairman of the Commu-nist Party, has consolidated his power by putting two supporters in key posts in the party, which an-nounced Wednesday that the ca-reers of officials will depend on

their political loyalty.

Mr. Deng's men are Deng Liqun, named Sunday as head of the Propaganda Department, and Qiao Shi, the new chief of the In-

ternational Liaison Department. "The selection and promotion of cadres must first be based on their political performance," the commentator of the party newspaper, the People's Daily, wrote. "We must see whether they are politi-cally reliable," the commentary

It said officials who backed Mr. Deng's political foes, the now purged Gang of Four, during the Cultural Revolution and bureau-crats who blocked the deputy chairman's policy in the past will not be promoted in the current re-

organization of the governing apparatus.
"Those already in leadership posts must be resolutely pulled out," it said, reiterating a declaration made last month. Conversely, officials who sided with Mr. Deng during those years will have priority in gaining promotions, it said.

Israel Backs Sinai Pullout

(Continued from Page 1) agreed to follow the procedure for resolving disputes laid down in ar-ticle 7 of the treaty: first negotiation, then conciliation and arbitration. However, Egypt is said to be insisting on a deadline of two or three months for arbitration, while Israel wants no time limit.

When Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali of Egypt came to Jerusalem last Friday, he reportedly demanded that pending resolu-tion of the dispute, work be halted on the new hotel. Israeli officials rejected this firmly and the demand is expected to be abandoned by Egypt. After withdrawal, the zone will be policed by the multinational force, and be open to both Israelis and Egyptians until the border is fixed by arbitration.

Egyptian Reaction

CAIRO (NYT) - The Egypuan barak would not be present.

Plan Seen as Divisive

The Associated Press
MUNICH — Chancellor Helmut
Schmidt's Social Democratic Party
(SPD) Wednesday overwhelmingly

With only one delegate voting against and four abstaining, the rest of the 400 delegates at a na-

and other European leaders fail to persuade President Reagan to switch U.S. economic policy and thus lower interest rates world-

The program set no specific tax limits, but past SPD proposals have called for a 3-percent supplementary tax for three years on in-comes over 40,000 deutsche marks

have rejected the measure outright in the past.

cannot be realized. Several delegates, talking privately on the convention floor, predicted that the economic pro-

"This will only get us into more trouble," said a delegate from the Ruhr, long an area of SPD

clear weapons.

They must also in many cases

Compounded by the disenchant-

Reagan Renews a Proposal to Meet Brezhnev at UN Conference in June

By Howell Raines New York Thines Service

WASHINGTON - President Reagan has renewed his invitation to Soviet President Leonid L Brezimey to meet with him in June at the United Nations. Mr. Resgin said that such a meeting would not preclude a summit conference at a later date, as proposed by Mr. Bre-

Both men have said they should meet this year, but they have differed as to the time and place. Mr. Resgar said two weeks ago that he hoped Mr. Brezhnev would join him in mid-fune, at a UN arms control conference in New York

The Soviet leader responded last weekend by proposing a full-scale

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U.S. Dock Ban On Russians Ruled Illegal

By Jim Mann

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has ruled that American labor unions may not boycott cargoes going to or coming from a foreign country as a protest against that nation's foreign and military policies.

By a unsolmous vote Monday, the justices decided that the refusal of the International Longshoremen's Association to handle goods being sent to or arriving from the Soviet Union after the Russian intervention in Afghanistan in De-

cember, 1979, was illegal.
The court held that the ILA may be required to pay damages, which could run into millions of dollars, to an American trading company, Allied International, Inc., which suffered financial losses as a result of the boycott.

The ruling appears broad enough to apply to other recent boycotts by the ILA and other U.S. unions against foreign cargoes. For example, some unions stopped handling Travian cargoes after the seizure of American hostages in 1979, and the ILA refused to work on shipments to or from Poland after martial law was declared Dec. 13.

Official Policy

However, the ruling applies only to labor unions and does not cover boycotts or trade embargoes by the U.S. government. The Reaganadministration had told the court. in an amicus curiae brief that the ILA's boycott was illegal and that the union's action interfered with the official conduct of U.S. foreign

The justices decided that the ban on secondary boycotts con-tained in the Talt-Hartley Act of 1947 applies to boycotts motivated by politics as well as those prompt-ed by labor disputes. A secondary boycott is one in which an aggrieved party boycotts a third party in a dispute. In this case, the union refused to handle Allied International cargoes going to or from Russia in an effort to punish the Soviet Union

In addition, the court decided. also unanimously, that the ILA's boycott of Soviet cargoes was not a form of protest protected by the First Amendment. The court pointed out that the ILA's boycott during 1980 unfairly

hurt those American companies in-volved in trade with the Soviet Union, even though they, of course, were not the parties responsible for Soviet policies.

"As understandable and even

commendable as the ILA's ulti-mate objectives may be the certain effect of its action is to impose a heavy burden on neutral employers," Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. wrote for the court. "And it is just such a burden, as well as widening of industrial strife, that the secondary boycott provisions were de-

signed to prevent."

The longshoremen's Soviet boycott was amnounced by the ILA's president. Thomas Glesson, on Jan. 9, 1980.

he inspers It was challenged in several law-suits. The Supreme Court ruled in one involving only Allied Interna-tional, which imports Russian wood products. A shipping compa-ny working under contract for Al-lied was mable to set carroes unlied was unable to get cargoes un-loaded because of the boycott.

Allied later argued that because of the boycott, it lost "the great bulk" of its \$25-million-a-year

New Jersey Senator Seated The Associated Press

h there is a WASHINGTON — Republican Nicholas F. Brady, 52, has been in-stalled as a senator from New Jersey to the seat vacated last month when Democrat Harrison A. Williams Jr. resigned rather than be expelled for Abscam crimes.

summit in Finland or Switzerland

On Tuesday, in an informal news conference in the White House Rose Garden, Mr. Reagan kept the door open for a summit meeting, if Mr. Brezhnev would come to the UN General Assembly session on disarmament.

"Now with regard to Mr. Bre-zhney," Mr. Reagan said, "I would still hope that he would come because it is arms reduction that is being discussed at the United Nations in June, and I would hope that he would find it possible to be there and we could have a meeting. but not in any sense that would replace a later summit meeting - a full summit meeting - in which there would be adequate prepara-tion on both sides for such a meet-

Sympathy With Movement

In Tuesday's session with reporters, Mr. Reagan also said Ground Zero, the citizens' move-ment to alert Americans to the dangers of nuclear war, had his "heart and soul in sympathy" with its goal of ending the nuclear arms

Mr. Reagan also repeated, however, his frequently stated view that a freeze at the current levels, as advocated by many Ground Zero members, would make per-manent a Soviet advantage in nu-

Mr. Reagan has contended that the freeze should take place when the two nations reach parity, and he suggested Tuesday that Ground Zero leader Roger C. Molander, a former National Security Council specialist on arms control, agreed ith him on this point.

"The president really misrepresented my position on the freeze," Mr. Molander said later. "The freeze provides a badly needed vehicle for people to confront the nuclear issue. Secondly, it provides a vehicle for people to ex-press their concern, not just about nuclear way, but about the arms race itself."

Proposals Too Simple

But Mr. Molander acknowledged that he has not endorsed either of the two nuclear freeze proposals put forward recently by the Senate or any of the freeze propos-als advocated by fellow members of Ground Zero. They are "too simple" in their present form to be embraced in light of his 15 years of experience in arms control mat-

ters, he said.

Mr. Molander dismissed the suggestion that he privately shared some of Mr. Reagan's misgivings about an arms freeze and was trying to avoid taking a public position on the issue so as to avert conflict with other Ground Zero members.

organization, Ellis Woodward, ac. exploit. knowledged that the freeze issue was a sensitive one within the Molander had dealt with this by not having either renounced or en-

LUX-MW URG — France and luty demanded minimum guaran-teed prices for their wine produc-

ers Wednesday as part of a farm

price package, but other countries

said the idea could create a perma-

nent European Economic Commu-

At a meeting of EEC farm min-

isters, France and Italy insisted on

new aid for wine growers hit by a

They proposed a requirement that surplus wine be distilled into industrial alcohol when the stock level exceeded the equivalent of 17-months consumption. They also demand a manufacture of the stock of

demanded a minimum guaranteed

many cheap Italian wines.

price for producers that would be

gher than the current price of

in a fight between France and

Italy over wine last summer, French winegrowers destroyed

large quantities of cheap, imported Italian wine. In an effort to defuse the sporadic "wine wars" that have

marred EEC relations since then,

the EEC Commission has suggest-

ed distillation of additional wine

But Britain and West Germany,

backed by Denmark and the Netherlands, balked Wednesday at

the French and Italian demands,

In what emerged as a clear North-South split over basic EEC policy, West German Agriculture Minister Joseph Ertl said it would

be unacceptable to introduce per-

manent market intervention for

wine at a time when the communi-.

as one possible solution.

crimg cost reasons.

decline in consumption.

nity "wine lake."

France, Italy Propose

Floor for Wine Prices

Plan to Cut Hallowed Ivy Threatens Harvard Image

New York Times Service

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Harvard, which has long regarded it-self as the leader of the Ivy League, is facing a challenge, oot because of a decline in academic standards but because of a plan to strip its buildings of their trademark - ivy.

University officials say that ivy, although esthetically pleasing, damages the brick and mortar that has held the school together since 1636. So when a multimillion-dollar project begins this summer to renovate dormitories for upperclassmen, workers are scheduled to cut down every vine.

John B. Fox Jr., dean of Harvard College, said Toesday that the

ivy would have to be removed to allow repairs on the exterior walls, which will be covered with a scalant to help keep moisture out. A consultant has recommended that oo ivy be allowed to grow back, but no decision has been made to permanently remove the growth.

Harvard officials estimate that it costs \$50,000 annually just to cut the ivy away from window sills, which are most susceptible to damage. A member of the history and literature faculty, David Harris Sacks, has already told the dean in a letter that old prints and photographs do oot show any evidence of ivy until the late

Most authorities agree that the term "Ivy League" was coined in the 1930s by Stanley Woodward, an Amherst alumnus, who was sports editor of The New York Herald Tribune. Other Ivy League members are Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, the University of Pennsylvania, Princeton and Yale.

Archibald MacLeish, 89, Poet, Dramatist, Pulitzer Winner, Dies

By Alden Whitman

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Archibald MacLeish, 89, poet, playwright, statesman, man of letters and three-time winner of the Pulitzer Prize, died Tuesday night at Massachusetts General Hospital in Bostoo after a short illness

In the 1930s, Mr. MacLeish (the

OBITUARIES

name is pronounced MacLeesh) oot only championed the common people but he also seemed to want to write for them. His "Panic; a Play in Verse," which had some harsh words for bankers, was staged before a group of workers and unemployed. They responded so enthusiastically that he said:
"Now I have found my audience."

Sen. Laxalt and others said the

package would include an income

surtax on the wealthy, an oil or en-

ergy tax, a cap on cost-of-living in-

scaling back of Mr. Reagan's

planned military buildup.

The president, speaking to re-

porters, left the impression that he would accept all of those elements

as long as his three-year tax-cut

program was not disturbed.

reases in Social Security and some

At the same time Mr. MacLeish raised his voice as Nazi Germany threatened the world with war. He offended some fellow writers by accusing them of preaching paci-fism to "s generation which would be obliged to face the threat of fascism in its adult years." He also turned to philosophical

and religious questions in "J.B.," a verse drama based on the Book of Job, for which he won his third Pulitzer Prize. (His first two were

Gentleman Farmer

Outside his study Mr. MacLeish was the most gregarious of men. He was "Archie" even to acquain-tances. In the latter part of his life he lived much of the year as a gentleman farmer in Conway, Mass., where he bought a home in 1920.

Born in Glencoe, Ill., he was the

son of Andrew and Martha Hillard MacLeish. Addrew was a Glaswegian who settled in Chicago and became a department store magnate. Archibald was sent east to the Hotchkiss School and to Yale, where he was graduated in 1915. He was on the swimming and football teams, edited a literary magazine and won a Phi Beta Kappa key.

He was already writing verse, but he also realized that poetry was unlikely to support him and Ada Hitchcock, his childhood sweetheart, whom he married in 1916. He entered the Harvard Law School and took his degree in 1919 at the head of his class. His student days were interrupted by World War I, in which he served as a field artillery captain.

Repoblican leadership sources Meawhile, in 1917, "Tower of said Tuesday's White House meet-Ivory," a collection of poems he ing also produced fresh evidence of strains within the party. The sources said that Rep. Jack had written as an undergraduate, was published by the Yale University Press.

Kemp of New York, one of the After the war Mr. MacLeish original advocates of a three-year tax cat, upbraided David A. Stockpracticed law from 1920 to 1923 in man, the Office of Management Boston, then took his wife and two children to Europe. For the oext and Budget director, and Murray five years he lived in France, and Weidenbaum, the chairman of briefly, in Persia. the Council of Economic Advisers, saying they were too ready to com-promise the president's program.

Expatriate Coteric

He quickly became a part of the literary coterie of American expatriates that revolved around Gertrude Stein and that included T.S. Eliot, Ezra Pound, Thornton Wilder, Ernest Hemingway and F. Scott Fitzgerald.
The major fruit of these years

was 'The Hamlet of A MacLeish," published in 1928 to considerable acclaim.

He returned to the United States in 1928 but set off after a few mooths for Mexico, where, by pack mule, he retraced the route of Cortes from San Juan de Ulua to Tenochtitlan. The result was

"Cooquistador," a long poem that

Archibald MacLeish

... in 1953

narrated the Conquest of Mexico. through the eyes of a Spanish sol-dier. Published in 1932, the poem won him a wide audience and his. first Pulitzer Prize.

His nine years at Fortune magazine, then sort of a gadfly to the business world, coincided with the Depression. At the same time he was also articulating his concepts in poetry in such works as "Frescoes for Mr. Rockefeller's City." "1933" and "Public:

In 1938 he became, for a year, the first adviser to the Nieman Fellowships which provide a year of paid leave at Harvard for journal In 1939, President Roosevelt ap-

pointed him librarian of Congress, a post to which he was confirmed by the Senate after some debate over his politics. In his five years there, he reorganized the library. began a permanent film collection and instituted a Slavic section.

Concurrently, from 1941 to 1944, during World War II, he served as director of the Office of Facts and Figures and then as assistant director of the Office of War Informatioo. In 1944-45 Mr. MacLeish was

assistant secretary of state for cultural affairs, a post in which he helped to plan Uoesco. He was chairman of the U.S. delegation to its first conference in 1946. Io 1949 be was appointed Boyls-

too professor of rhetoric and ora-tory at Harvard, His second Pulitzer Prize was awarded in 1953 for Collected Poems, 1917-1952." The book also woo the Bollingen Prize and the National Book

Gerardo Roxas NEW YORK (NYT) - Gerar-

do Roxas, 58, president of the Philippines Liberal Party and a long-time critic of President Feroando E. Marcos, died Monday.

U.S. Budget Talks Stumble on Specific Points stage. I think it's a question of who goes first." said the conferees' goals were defi-cits of \$70 billion in 1984, \$40 bil-bon in 1985 and a balanced bodget

By Helen Dewar and Lou Cannon

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - The impasse over the federal budget is persisting, with President Reagan and House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. both endorsing the idea of com-

Mr. Reagan appealed to mem-bers of the anti-nuclear group to accept his word that he shared

their concern and to trust his judg-

ment on national security matters.

arms control and his renewed invi-

tation to Mr. Brezhnev came as the

administration was nearing com-

pletion of preparations for begin-

ning strategic arms reduction talks

with the Russians this summer,

barring a dramatic worsening of

Mr. Reagan is expected to an-

nounce the administration's posi-

tion on strategic arms negotiations

when he goes to Europe in early June, for a Western economic sum-

mit in Versailles, France, and to

speak more extensively on the sub-ject at the UN special session oo

The United States and the Sovi-

et Union are currently in recess in

Geneva on negotiations for reduc-ing each side's intermediate-range

disarmament later that month.

events in Poland.

Mr. Reagan's comments on

promise but still balking at specific Mr. Reagan and Rep. O'Neill, a Massachusetts Democrat, talked by telephone Tuesday morning, and each later expressed an eagerness to see the 10-week deadlock

But as key legislators of both parties met Tuesday evening with administration officials for another bargaining session in the White House, the two leaders continued to avoid any direct endorsements of the compromise the oegotistors

The Senate majority leader, Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr., reflected the impatience of many in Congress, saying, "I think it really has gotten down to the Gaston and Alphonse

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service

Delegates writing a treaty for the

seas achieved a significant break-

through when they tentatively agreed on a plan to divide the min-

But after 10 hours of closed-

door debate Monday and Tuesday,

they failed to agree on the size of the sites that mining groups could

· The preliminary accord Tuesday

provides for the United States and

other Western industrial powers to

gain the major share of the cobalt,

manganese, copper and nickel to be mined on the ocean floor dur-

ty was trying to reduce automatic price support for other products. Alick Buchanan-Smith, deputy

British agriculture minister, said

the proposals could cause the wine

surplus to become permanent.

"Surely what we ought to be doing

is to try to get rid of the existing

France has insisted that wine prices should be included in an

agreement that is oow being nego-

tiated on 1982-83 prices for the

These negotiations have been

complicated by British demands that it should get refunds on its an-

nual payments to the EEC budget.

Delays in deciding 1982-83 pric-

es came under sharp attack from

the EEC farmers' union Wednes-

day. The group contended that farmers were losing millions of dollars a week because of the de-

Belgian Premier Wilfried Martens had expressed hope that Brit-

ain would soften its stand in view

of the support given by the com-munity in the Falkland Islands cri-sis but British officials made clear

that they saw no link between the

French School Fire Kills 4

DORMANS, France - Three

students and a teacher were killed

Wednesday morning in a fire at a private boarding school in this

castern French town. Police said

that the fire appeared to be acci-

dental

structural surplus," he said.

EEC's 8 million farmers.

eral wealth of the oceans.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.

But others in the discussions

said the substantive problems of

reaching agreement were still for-Mr. Reagan told reporters Tuesday that he hoped fervently for "a balanced bipartisan package that will help to revive our economy, and added, "I'm personally pre-

pared to go the extra mile."
Rep. O'Neill said he did not beheve the administration had changed its policies, telling report-ers, "We haven't found any give." But he said the country's economic situation was "so bad it's our patriotic duty to sit down and hammer something out."

Major obstacles remain to any compromise. Rep. O'Neill reitersted his call for repealing the third year of a tax cut in order to help reduce projected deficits, and Mr. Reagan said he would not accept

conferees are aiming at a deficit of \$94 billion to \$95 billion for the Rep. O'Neill said the president had not spoken about the adminis-

ing the next 30 years. That was a

goal of the Reagan administration. But the Western oegotiators were

compelled to compromise, and so-

called pioneer sites were also re-

served for Japan, the Soviet Un-

ion, India and an enterprise run by

of the 20 nations that have been

meeting privately for 10 days ma-der Tommy T.B. Koh of Singa-pore, president of the Law of the

Sea conference. This group now must win the approval of the rest

So far, the task has taken eight

Apart from the problem of the size of the mine sites, there are sev-

eral other major issues still unre-

solved. And it is still not clear

whether the United States will sign the treaty. Within the Reagan ad-ministration, aides have said, there

are officials who oppose any glob-

work out their own arrangements

for harvesting the trillions of dol-lars of metallic nodules lying in the Pacific, beyond any nation's wa-

Japan Against West

Japan, backed by some African na-

tions, pitted against the Western powers, who want to explore 60,000 square miles (about 150,000

square filometers) and produce commercially on half this amount of land. The Japanese, fearing that the West will grab the choicest sites before Tokyo is ready to produce

duce, propose limiting each exploration area to 23,400 square miles, with half that for actual mining.

The sea treaty embraces much more than the mining of metal. It

assures oil and gas companies the right to drill 350 miles (560 kilom-

eters) off their national coasts. It gives each country's fishermen an

Above all, navies and air forces

will enjoy unhindered passage through more than 100 critical

straits and the right to pass within

12 miles of any nation's shore. The

Soviet Union and the United States, with the world's largest sea and air fleets, would be the princi-

pal beneficiaries of this provision.

Sanday in Moscow, the Rus-

sians issued a decree matching the

laws of the industrial states to per-mit seabed mining if no treaty em-

erges. According to diplomats, that move was seen by the Third World

as a threat and helped spur Tues-

day's accord.

clusive zone of 200 miles.

The issue of the mining area has

al authority over scabed mining. They want the United States and other industrial powers to

of the 150 countries taking part.

This accord was reached by 14

a global authority.

Tentative Accord Reached at Talks on Sea Law The accord provides that eight sites be set aside for pioneer investors, that is, those already exploring the seabed. Four of these are

tration's desire to trim Social Se-

curity cost-of-living adjustments. The congressman said he and his

fellow Democrats would stoutly

resist such a move, and he raised

the possibility that House Demo-

crats might come up with a budget

alternative in a meeting Wednes-

Sen. Baker, Republican of Ten-

oessee, said earlier this week that

Senate Republicans would start

drafting their own budget if no bi-partisan agreement had been reached by week's end.

Republican congressional leaders who met with Mr. Reagan

Tuesday said they were encour-

aged by his response to the package that legislators of both parties

have been drafting with White

Sen. Paul Laxalt, Republican of

Nevada, said Mr. Reagan "has agreed to the conceptual frame-

According to Rep. O'Neill, the

work of a compromise."

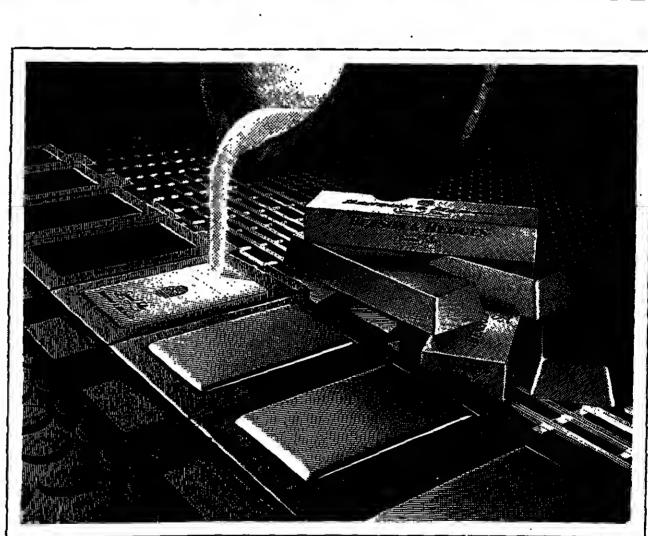
reserved for consortia or groups of companies dominated by the U.S. concerns, such as Kennecott Copper, United States Steel, Seden Inc., Standard Oil Co. (Indiana)

and Lockbeed Aircraft.

An all-French consortium gets a fifth site. The United States want-

ed to limit the pioneers to these five, fearing that additional con-cerns would curb the allowable output of this group. The treaty imposes a ceiling on the tonnage taken from the sea in one year in order to maintain metals prices. But Western delegates calculated that mining by Japan, the Sovi-et Union, India and the global en-

terprise would lag behind the first five. The nations hope to begin commercial mining in 1995.



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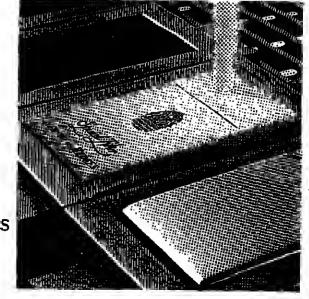
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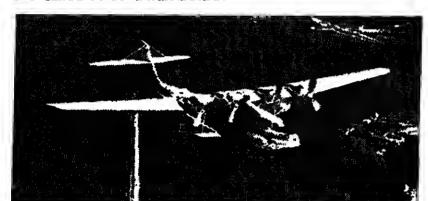
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Pan Am. You Can't Beat the Experience.

Page 6 Thursday, April 22, 1982 *

The Generals in Turkey

want from Bulent Ecevit, who was three times premier and is his country's bestknown democrat. They want him to say everything has been dandy in Ankara since the junta dissolved Parliament in 1980. They would like him to say that Turkey is still "not ready" for self-rule.

But Ecevit cannot and will not - to his honor and to Ankara's shame. Having just served three months in prison. Ecevit now faces a sentence of five years for allegedly giving an interview to a Norwegian newspaper. He denies giving any interviews in the last month. But suppose he had spoken. Is Turkey's security so fragile that no negative

echoes are allowed, even among the fjords? When the generals took command, they made the credible claim that democracy was menaced by terrorism. With the help of martial law, the violence ebbed. They also assert-

It is fairly obvious what Turkey's generals ed, less credibly, that only military rule could end Turkey's roaring inflation and industrial stagnation. The economy has perked up a bit, thanks in part to generous loans from Turkey's allies, but at the cost of censorship and the jailing of trade unionists.

The West's help was given on the understanding that Turkey's junta meant to restore democracy. It now appears that the generals want something that looks like democracy but without the inconvenience of parties or politicians. It is the kind of double-talk one expects from that other junta, in Warsaw.

Democrats in Turkey apparently believe it is worth a jail sentence to say as much. But the Reagan administration will not say anything out loud about the generals' broken promises - and can produce little evidence that private pressure works. All the more reason for democrats elsewhere to speak out.

Caribbean Maneuvering

will simply "study" the scene.

A similar twist is evident in the adminis-

pressed by the two Marxist regimes. The United States appears to be setting as something of a precondition -- the end of military-aid operations - what one might have expected to be on the table in talks. The Reagan administration is raising the ante in a way that seems almost calculated to embarrass those in the Nicaraguan and Cuban leaderships who may have argued in favor of giving negotiations a try.

There is a rationale for playing hard to get. It is that the Nicaraguan and Cuban regimes are on the ropes and that the United States can get a better deal by pushing hard; meanwhile, those regimes must be disabused of the notion that they can play the harmonica of American public opinion and wring concessions from the American government for free. If this is the administration's tactic, bowever, it is not using it very smoothly. It risks conveying the impression that it would prefer negotiations to fail so that a harder policy could then be tried.

We trust that the administration has nothing like that in mind. Such is the history of tension and misunderstanding between the United States and the two Caribbean places that no one can be sanguine about negotiations. Surely, however, the administration is not so lacking in confidence or capacity that it cannot sit down with Managua and Havana and give talks a fair chance.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

For All Parties, More Is at Stake Than Islands A Principle That Needs Defending

By James Reston

chaos and maybe to world war.

to settle international disputes,

tain this principle, it is in the interests of the United States to do so.

indirect threats of military inter-

hesitant to condemn Israel for

bombing the nuclear facilities in

while it murmurs against this use of force, it continues to finance Is-

relied upon to defend the principle of opposing the use of force to set-

racli policies it opposes.

At the same time, it has been

vention in Poland.

The Reagan administration has

nations of Africa.

charm Britain and Argentina into a compromise over the Falkland Islands, as if there were no differences between the aggressors and the defenders. But there is a problem beyond the Falklands.

In a brief news conference while the Royal Navy was approaching Argentine waters, the president praised Secretary of State Haig for a "magnificent effort" to arrange a compromise, and said the United States would try "to continue the mediation process.

Considering the failure so far of Al Haig's 'magnificent effort," it's odd that the president didn't come out clear and strong against the military conquest of these islands by the Argentine generals.

For this may be the only thing at this late date that might avoid a war in the South Atlantic, and restrain the use of force to settle political controversies vital to U.S. interests elsewhere. Much more is at stake than the

Falklands. There are conflicts over territory and sovereignty all over the world: in divided Germany, in divided Korea, along the Asian border between China and the So-viet Union, in Sinai between Israel and Egypt, in Kashmir between India and Pakistan, and even in Canada over the independence of French-speaking Quebec. The United States can be even-

handed about who has "sovereign-ty" over the Falklands, or what should be done with the conflict between the Russians and Japan

BOSTON - Since World War II, the United States has been the world's

bulwark against famine. In the eyes of many

foreigners, and in those of many Americans, this has made up for the shortcomings they have seen and continue to see in American foreign policy. But now Washington has turned its back on America's humane values

Engulfed in a wave of social Darwinism, America devotes only 0.27 percent of its gross national product to food and develop-

ment aid, in comparison to France's 0.62 per-cent, West Germany's 0.43 percent, Canada's

0.42 percent and Britain's 0.34 percent.

The United States is still especially qualified to take the lead in agricultural aid and

development programs. Americans invented

land grant colleges, agricultural extension services and rural credit. They are foremost

in agricultural research, have the world's most efficient farmers and export by far

the largest amount of food.

Proponents of the "lifeboat ethic" assure

us that the rescue effort would be wasted.

They argue that some countries are so poor,

so dependent, so heedless of their own over-population that it is against America's best interests and theirs to uy to save them. They

Nonsense. The fear that population will outstrip food production has recurred periodically since Thomas R. Malthus' "Essay on the Principles of Population" in 1798. In

reality, the rate of population growth is al-

most zero in the developed countries, declin-

Latin America and Africa. The best estimate

g in most of Asia and decreasing slowly in

will drown us all, we are told.

and on the poorest of its neighbors.

WASHINGTON — President over the Russian occupation of the Reagan keeps trying to Kurile Islands chain, or who has ample, The Economist in London, which used to be on Reagan's side, the best claim in the innumerable wondered the other day about the border disputes between the new consequences of his amiable even-But on the use of military force handedness in the face of Argenu-

to settle these questions, as the Arna's aggression in the Falklands. gentine government has done in This "have-it-both-ways irresothe Falklands, there is general agreement that it would lead to lution on the part of the United States," The Economist said, "will lose British popular support for America's nuclear policies and de-In the first place, the United States is bound by treaty under the United Nations Charter to oppose ployment, and for its European, its ATO and its Soviet policies." the use or threat of military force

There is perhaps still time before a naval clash in the South Atlantic and even if the United Nations doesn't have the authority to susfor the administration to defend the principle of the peaceful settlement of disputes, hut so far Reagan has not got around to thinking about it or even to con-sidering what the British will do if been confused and selective in ap-plying this principle. With good reason, it has condemned Moscow they are bumiliated by Argentina and abandoned by the United States. For the weaker they are, the prouder they get, and the more likely they are to fight.

"It is a curious fact about the British Islanders." Churchill wrote in "The Gathering Storm." "They have delle but have never been in-

for using force to achieve its politi-cal objectives in Afghanistan, and for using the Cubans to apply force in Africa, and for applying hate drills but have never been invaded for nearly a thousand years. For as danger comes nearer and grows, they have become progres-sively less nervous; when it is imiraq or taking over the Golan Heights, or using force against the Arabs on the West Bank, and minent, they are fierce; when it is mortal, they are fearless. These habits have led them into some very narrow scrapes Accordingly, there is now confusion even among the allies about whether the United States can be

The British are in a scrape and are wondering whether they really have the support of the American president in Washington.

Farm Aid and International Darwinism

By Jean Mayer

about the year 2100. The deceleration is clearly linked to contraceptive services often

made available by foreign aid, and to higher expectations for one's children that social and economic aid programs encourage.

The availability of food per person is probably somewhat greater today than 20 years ago. Total production is far more than another to programs and even maloutri-

enough to prevent famine and even mainutri-tion — if the food were better distributed.

More food is needed to feed the world's ex-

panding population, partly because local production should keep pace with local pop-ulation and partly because, as more people

grow richer, their consumption of animal products increases, which in turn means they use much more grain. In America, for exam-

ple, 90 percent of the grain not exported is used for feed, not food.

Of course there will always be local needs for food relief, but a few bundred thousand tons (of the 1.5 billion tons or so that the

world produces) are usually enough. The most serious recent famine occurred in Ban-

gladesh during the 1973-74 world food crisis. That country needed to import 3 million tons of grain, which is the amount the United

Progress in Asia has been considerable in

na even Ba

the last 10 years, in part because of foreign

aid. India, a net exporter of grain, possesses

some 20 million to 25 million tons of reserves. Pakistan also has achieved an ap-

A Splendid Little War? By William Pfaff

DARIS - When the Falkland Islands crisis broke out, most of the serious London papers were deeply defeatist about the outcome. They criticized the Conservative government of Margaret Thatcher for its bellicosity, and wrote gloomily about Argentine air strength, the distances in-volved, the uselessness of the islands to Britain, the stubbornness of the islanders in refusing to become Argentine.

The Observer wrote that any attempt to recover the islands "surely must" be ruled out, and that with U.S. help the best Britain could expect would be "a compromise which gave the islanders the best deal available under Argentine sovereignty."

The Public

The press was out of touch with public opinion. The public in Brit-ain overwhelmingly supports military action to recover the islands. Eighty-three percent of those polled for The Economist in mid-April supported the naval expedition already dispatched; 67 per-cent supported an invasion of the islands. In a Gallup Poil for the Sunday Telegraph, 61 percent were for attacks on Argentine ships in Falkland waters. One-fifth to one-fourth, in the two polis, were ready to invade Argentina itself.

What the public wants undouhtedly is just what the United States enjoyed in 1898, at the expense of Spain — "a splendid little war." John Hay, the U.S. ambassador in London, wrote to Col. Theodore Roosevelt of the Rough Riders soon to become the 26th president of the United States: "It has been a splendid little war, begun with the highest motives, carried on with magnificence, intelligence and spirit, favored by that fortune which loves the brave." Mrs. Thatcher could surely im-

agine nothing better to hear a few weeks from now.

The fortunes of her government depend upon the forumes of war - or of an intervening diplomacy. But for the British people, some thing much more important has been invoked, touching upon the sources of national self-respect After nearly 50 years of frustration, declining power, the humilia-tions imposed by the loss of industrial competitiveness and, thereby, of national influence, the British people would appear to see in this affair something like a last chance

or a new chance.
They have to do this right. The issues are clear and the cause is just or as just as such causes ever are. The enemy government is morally repugnant.

The military test is formidable but there is no reason why it should not be mastered. The preoccupation of the Argentine Army, as an Argentine officer concedes, has been with putting down internal subversion. "We don't think much in terms of conventional war," he said. "We have

no history of warfare."

The Royal Navy, on the other hand, is "une malson sérieuse" (a serious outfit), as a French naval observer wrote the other day. Ithas centuries behind it. This re-tired admiral, Antoine Sanguinetti, went on to say something else, of the Argentine forces: "It is simple to rape and torture, but armies thereby lose their souls. To fight on the field of combat demands a certain purity which the Argentine forces have lost."

Emotion

Possibly a Gallie and romantic view; or perhaps not. It remains that serving British officers have experienced one or another kind of action, from Korea and Malaya to Aden and Belfast, over most of the last 30 years. They ought to know how to do what they have been given to do in the Falklands, if the affair does come to a test of arms. The emotion which has been

With American help, the developing countries can become self-sufficient in agriculture. Of course, technical assistance costs money. It is fashionable to say that you don't solve problems by throwing money at them. Yet medical surveys have shown that in the last 10 years the major U.S. domestic food assistance programs started after the 1969 White House Conference on Food, Nutrition

and Health have essentially eliminated mal-nutrition caused by poverty. Foreign aid pro-grams could do the same on a global scale. If the United States ceases to see itself as a source of agricultural assistance, it will lose both an essential instrument of international leadership and an important source of pride.

tinued high rate of population increase.

Triage — the process by which aid donors would decide that they could save some countries but would write off others —

presupposes far better predictions of future economic development than we can make. Fifty years ago, the impoverished Arabian Peninsula would have been dismissed as hopeless; today it floats in money.

Pessimists also consistently underestimate the effects of advances in technology. Genetic engineering is rapidly opening up new vistas in agriculture—in resistance to disease, adaptation of existing crops to difficult climatic conditions, and entirely new crops.

The writer, president of Tufts University in Medford, Mass., headed the White House Con-ference on Food, Nutrition and Health in 1969 and was vice chairman and then acting chairworld's so-called basket case, has managed Hunger from 1978 to 1980. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The Reagan administration is proceeding toward negotiations with Nicaragua in a strange way. Having renewed its offer to discuss the eight points it raised last summer. the administration is holding back from opening talks. Officials suggest it would help if the Sandinistas stewed in their juice a bit more and even if they worried whether Washington might be aiding their political foes. Until the United States can verify that Managua's support for the guerrillas in El Salvador slows, it is said, the administration

tration's dealings with Cuba, Evidently dissatisfied with their contacts with the Reagan team so far, the Cubans have been reaching out to other Americans to advertise a readiness for wide-ranging negotiations; and they have reportedly dropped their longtime insistence that the United States start by ending its general embargo on trade with Havana. In seeming response, the administration this week took up one of the few pieces of slack in the embargo by reimposing certain currency restrictions - a move likely to cut travel to Cuba by American tourists and businessmen. The reason given was to reduce Cuba's earnings "at a time when Cuba is actively sponsoring armed violence against our friends and allies.

There is the hint of a pattern in the official reaction to the interest in negotiations ex-

-Letters

Scornful

Regarding the review of Jonathan Schell's "The Fate of the Earth" (IHT, April 15): From John Leonard's scornful review one might conclude that it is silly to argue against nuclear annihilation because all the arguments have already been proposed. So let's forget about it, shall we? THOMAS AITKEN.

Americans

Regarding "A Reshuffled America is Forgetting Europe" (IHT, April 3): European affairs are no longer the only foreign affairs of interest to Americans, and thus take up a smaller portion of the total attention given to nondomestic events. But I believe that we Americans are paying more attention than formerly to international matters - imported products and entertainment foreign relations in politics and trade. To say that America is forgetting Europe would seem to be an exaggeration. WILLIAM B. STEIN.

Port Laoise, Ireland.

No to Exile

Regarding the front-page report (IHT, March 24) that Lech Walesa has refused an offer to leave Poland with his family: Gen. Jaruzelski had previously been reported to have made a

similar offer to the almost 4,000 Solidarity activists languishing in prisons or detention centers. The preposterous scheme to get rid of the entire Solidarity leadership brings out in bold relief the real purpose of martial law. Jaruzelski originally hinted

that in time the regime would be willing to deal with Solidarity once again, and that the suppression of civil rights was to be only temporary. Yet more then four months into martial law, detentions and new arrests continue. In spite of moral and physical res, the detained leaders re-

ject the exile offer, showing their courage and resolve. Criminals would probably snatch at such a chance, but Walesa and his freely Throughout most of her span, Al-

elected fellow leaders of the independent labor movement are not criminals but patriots. Jaruzelski must be condemned

cially by the international labor movement. International conventions, of which Poland is a signatory, guarantee workers the right to establish and join organizations of their own choosing. Surely Poland's continued membership in the International Labor Organization should be made subject to its adherence to inter-

nanonal agreements.

The situation in Poland calls for prompt, united and deter-mined action by the West, as well as by appropriate international bodies. Jaruzelski is gambling on the West's prograstination. W. ZACHARIASIEWICZ

Marbella, Spain.

Cousins

Regarding "International Law and the Falklands" (IHT, April 12): William Pfaff has his facts wrong. The man appointed to govern the Malvinas Islands is not Gen. Luciano Benjamin Menéndez (an ultra-nationalist alleged to have abetted death squads as commander of the 3d Army Corps in Cordoba) but a cousin, Gen. Mario Menendez. about whom little is known.

The error invalidates the writ-

er's argument that "if Argentina were not a military dictatorship and did not appoint such men to such posts, what has happened might be tolerable. JORGE VARTPARONIAN.

More Falklands

President Reagan has failed to join in the economie and political sanctions against Argentina that Britain and other European countries have imposed. America must remember this failure the next time it looks to the Europeans for support of sanctions that it wishes to impose. J.W. BOURNE.

Newbury, England.

bion has never fought without the dragging of feet before the fray was actually entered has abas evidenced by the military help that Poland, Norway, Denmark and Finland received in the last great Unpleasantness.

When, in 1961, a British naval Captain Henrique Galvao's muriny on board the Portuguese passenger liner Santa Maria, her majesty's ship predictably "ran out of gas." If some such tactle could creeping toward the Falklands, British pomposity would not be hloody noses. ERIC ERTMAN.

Copenhagen.

The Falklands crisis, which should bave been settled many years ago in a more peaceful cli-mate, brings to mind the advice of Lao-tse in 500 B.C.: "In the governance of empires, big things must be dealt with while they are still small, and then big things need never be dealt with." FELIX GREENE

London.

On Austria

The special supplement on Austria (IHT, March 25) has set many Austrians wondering whether it was lack of information or lack of fairness which produced this one-sided, hleak picture of the state of the Austrian economy. Thus, David Hermges sees Austrian bankers and businessmen sbaking in their boots in fear of a crisis like that of the 1930s. Surely this specier haunts all Western Europe today, but Hermges forgets to add that Austria, with an unemployment rate of 2.4 percent in 1981 and an expected rate of no more than 3.2 from that dreadful watermark than almost any other European country. A look at OECD reports on Austria, including the most recent one, suffices to correct the overly pessimistic impression conveyed by this supplement. MARIA MAERZ

April 22: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Revolutionaries in Persia

ST. PETERSBURG - The continuation of disor- PARIS - An editorial in the Herald reads: "An ders in Persia near the Russian frontier, which threatens the tranquillity of the Russian province of Yerevan, is causing serious anxiety in government circles here. According to the latest dispatches, Sardar Khanat Makin was forced to flee hy the Revolutionary party and has taken refuge on Russian territory. His palace, with all its famous treasures, was plundered by the mob. The Russian Minister of War had ordered the garrison of Nahichevon to he reinforced. The Novoe Vremya publishes a sensational article openly accusing the Dragoman of the British Legation in Tehran of fomenting troubles with the hope that they will spread to Russian territory.

1932: Germany More Dangerous'

examination of the maladjustment and disorder of our western world today leads the student inescapably to Germany. It is a danger center to whomever is related to it, financially, commercially or politically. Germany is drifting into such a state of material and spiritual demoralization that all who deal with it must exercise the same precautions of self-defense as though they were in contact with a victim of contagious disease. Germany in its day of weakness, in its leaderless and dispirited malingering, is more dangerous to Europe than it ever was, for neither it nor its neighbor can foretell the next outbreak

Defense in Europe: A Preference for 'Maybe'

States uses annually to make beer.

WASHINGTON - A recent study, "Nuclear Weapons and the Atlantic Alliance," by four distinguished former U.S. officials. is unusual in several ways. Not the least is the fact that a committee has been capable of such coberent and thought-provoking treatment

of so complex a subject.

Despite its complexity, a close reading reveals that the core issue is comparatively simple: Is there any situation in which the security of the NATO alliance would benefit from the first use of nuclear weapons or the threat thereof? Under current alliance policy,

the answer would be "mayhe." The authors of the study would say "never," and adopt a declaratory policy to that effect. I propose to examine the relative merits of ferred to as policies A and B.

In making a comparison, merit can best be measured by the de-gree of assurance that each of the contending policies offers of convincing the Soviet leaders of the unprofitability of any form of military attack on NATO.

Policy A has three means for ac-complishing this, of which the first two are the defensive capability of alliance conventional forces and the availability of a large arsenal of theater nuclear weapons with ranges varying from those of ordinary artillery to more than a thousand miles, if the alliance gets the Pershing-2 missile as currently planned. The third means resides in the strategic arsenal of the United States, long regarded as a protective umbrella that allowed NATO the luxury of maintaining inferior conventional forces, but now often deemed less reliable since the Soviets have achieved approximate strategic parity with the United States.

Policy B would remove completely the protection afforded by nuclear weapons, both theater and strategic, except in response to a first use by the Soviets. Thus, the security of NATO would depend security of NATO would depend fy the shortcomings of the current exclusively on its conventional NATO forces and to do so fairly forces, since the Warsaw Pact soon. Unfortunately, the nature forces, generally conceded to be and number of these shortcomings actually or potentially superior, make timely rectification most difwould have no reason to resort to nuclear weapons. In compensa-non, Policy B proposes a large in-crease in ready conventional forces

The trouble dates back to 1966, when President de Gaulle with-drew France from military NATO to which the United States would be expected to contribute.

more likely to deter a Soviet attack? Before responding we should first estimate the gains that Moscow leaders might hope to derive of adequate depth behind its comfrom an attack and the adverse bat troops, and the U.S. forces factors that might dim that hope. I have had to depend on supply

By Maxwell D. Taylor

would say that the boped for gains would include the dissolution of the military threat represented by NATO and the absorption of Western Europe into the Soviet political-economic system along with the scientific achievements. advanced technology and industri-al skills of the conquered nations. If these are the desired gains, what considerations might restrain

is that world population will stabilize by to reduce its food imports despite its con-

War Damage In the first place, their leaders would surely hesitate from fear of such consequences as the losses likely to be inflicted on their invading forces, the unavoidable war damage to local industries and related economic assets and the everpresent possibility of escalation to

strategic warfare with America. Beyond these, there are two other, quite different deterrent factors: the uncertain reaction of the satellite countries to a war with NATO, and the existence of other, less dangerous ways whereby Mos-cow might gain its objectives in the

West without a fight.

Now we should be ready to compare the deterrent possibilities of policies A and B, Both have defects. In the case of A, the deter-rent asset represented by theater nuclear weapons is curtailed by the uncertainty of the users as to the reliability and effects of these untested weapons. Also, the timeliness of their availability is uncertain, given the complex procedures that NATO authorities must follow in authorizing their use. Finally, for a variety of reasons discussed below, the present NATO conventional forces have too many visible weaknesses to serve as an effective deterrent. Not a very high total score for policy A.

But Policy B is even less reassur-

and obliged the United States to expected to contribute.

Which of these two policies is cations stretching from Bordeaux to the American sector in southern West Germany. Since then, NATO has had no communications zone

the Soviets from resorting to mili-tary means to obtain them?

ing. Its deterrent value depends almost entirely on its ability to recrificult, if not impossible.

lines to northern ports such as Bremerhaven and Antwerp, running dangerously close to the probable hattlefront. With the passage of time, the increase in Soviet air and naval strength has rendered vulnerable

ladesh, the

the principal NATO ports and air-fields through which U.S. supplies and reinforcements must pass. In the aggregate, these adverse logis-tics factors justify a conviction, which I share, that a sustained conventional defense is not possible by the NATO forces currently available or likely to become so as the result of the buildup contem-

plated under policy B.

There is considerable question about the feasibility of such a buildup. For 30 years or more, po-litical and military leaders of the United States have vainly begged, cajoled and badgered their Euro-pean colleagues into taking measures that policy B now assumes to be acceptable. But current political and economic conditions in the NATO countries suggest no such response.

Uncertainty

It is hardly news that I emerge from this comparison in favor of staying with the present policy of "maybe" rather than adopting one of "never." The preservation of uncertainty in the minds of hostile leaders is always an important advantage. With Policy A, the Soviets can be kept in worried uncertainty about a number of things - use of theater or strategic weapons, their effects if used, and the likelihood of escalation to strategic warfare. No such advantages accrue under Policy B, which, by proclaiming "no first use" under any circumstances, removes these uncertainties and allows Soviet commanders to mass forces for attack without fear of sudden obliteration.

There is one eventuality that might change my present view. If the member nations of NATO were to receive this proposal of no first use with unexpected enthusiasm, and display a genuine willingness to make the sacrifices implicit in the heavy cost of a large military buildup, such conduct would indicate a restored unity of purpose that would be most encouraging to

both sides of the Atlantic. I must not fail to mention another encouraging consideration to raise our spirits regardless of which policy is chosen. It is the fact that the Soviets have several safer ways to accomplish their goals in Western Europe without needing to risk a military attack.

They may resort, and already have, to such measures as the economic seduction of America's allies by tempting deals such as the Siberian gas pipeline, the use of East-West trade to obtain the products of Western technology. the covert incitement of peace movements in the West, occasional threats directed at West Berlin, and various ploys to exploit Euro-pean dependence on Middle East oil - all this to the tune of blaring anti-American propaganda.

The writer was the U.S. Army chief of staff from 1955 to 1959 and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from 1962 to 1964.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit

evoked among the ordinary British is a political datum of the first importance — this belligerence, even bloodthirstiness, beyond that of English elites. It provides a lesson in how important war really is to-nationhood, as well as to nationalsm - to the formation and sustaining of national spirit.
Commentators talk often enough of dictators distracting

their people from internal troubles through foreign adventures. This is exactly what General Galtieri has done for Argeotina. It works. The Argentine people, who were in the streets by the thousands to protest against the military junta's policies a few days before the Falklands invasion, were out in greater thou-sands a few days later to celebrate the Falklands conquest.
Collective, primitive emotion is

at work, the aroused emotion of the group: the pack, the people, the family defending itself, but also out to cooquer, to prevail. It is an instinct of survival, pre-civi-lized, primordial, but at the core of civilized community as well. It is this which drives people to collecrive effort and collective success in peace as well as war. What else lies behind Japan's immense national efforts, or those of the Europeans rebuilding society after the world search for collective fulfillment, collective predominance.

Dangerous

ails

By Bur

Primitive emotion is dangerous which is precisely why human in telligence has attempted to sur-round and blunt emotion with convention and procedure, to rationalize it in so many ways. Britain has not been a successful

nation since the war. It has looked for national redefinition and has not really found it. Externally it has looked for a new role in a supposed special relationship with the United States that the latter has never been prepared to concede.
It looked for a role first in rejecting Europe and then in a grudging acceptance of Europe. It still has not not found what it wants and what it has needed. Now, perbaps ephemerally, there is national unity on an exter-

nal issue. It is unity with potentially anti-American force. The United States' role in the Falklands matter has provoked a great deal of resentment. Secretary of State-Alexander Haig's mediation notwithstanding, the actions and con-ments of President Ronald Reaganand United Nations Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick have seemed to convey, as one London writer says, "all the devious moral ambiguity of the American approach to Vichy France in the early days of the Second World War,"

The unity that Britain has found is a moral unity — in, of all things, the rescue of 1,800 islanders from the hands of Latin American dictators. Can this be serious? It is just possible that it is.

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Thursday, April 22, 1982

cof the Rough Reecome the 26th prof. sited States: "Really d little war, begans" sst moutes, carns, sst moutes, carns, sst moutes, t, favored by the h loves the brave, hatcher could France's Former African Colonies Retain Close Military and Monetary Ties to Paris pon the former of intervening of intervening defeate the British people is the more important for a transfer of intervening on the following power, the based by the loss of intervening power to be a state of the based of the based

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service A BIDJAN, Ivory Coast — When Graham Greene toured a part of West Africa in the 1930s, his journey took him across the border between Liberia and what was then the French colony of Guinea. As Mr. Greene re-counts the story, the Liberians did not call their neighbor "Guinea," but "France," so per-vasive was French colonial influence. ald appear to see a sthing like a land

The anecdote, told in Mr. Greene's "Journey Without Maps," is illuminating, for it sums up an aspect of European colonial rule in Africa that still has a strong impact more than two decades after foreign rule gave way to in-

Where the British, personified in the aloof district officer, clad in starched knee-shorts and topec, kept a reserved distance between the rulers and the ruled, the French sought to implant their notions of culture and civiliza-tion to a much deeper level, imposing a style of rule that was intended to stamp a sense of "French-hood" on territories and people far distant from Paris.

Such was the French desire to fuse colonies and metropolis that, in 1902, a French scholar, known only as Dr. Barot, drew up the ground rules for marriage between colonists and African women in a book called "A Practical Guide for Europeans in West Africa."
The aim of such liaisons, Dr. Barot insisted

was to make Africa French, and he produced the startling conclusion that "it is by creating mulatto races that we most easily Gallicize West Africa." In the British colonial book, such intimation of miscegenation was strictly not acceptable.

Colonial Styles

These days, the differing colonial styles have borne fruit. Politically, the British tend to be kept at a distance by their former colonies, but the French pride themselves on a closeness of relationship exemplified in the pre-independence days when African politicians, such as Felix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast and Leopold S. Senghor of Senegal, served as deputies in the French Parliament before becoming presidents of their own countries. Mr. Houphouet-Boigny also served as a minister in the government of De Gaulle, who called the Africans "my children."

There are few Britons serving as government officials in Africa, but the French have, to a much greater extent, cling on. Of the 65,000 Frenchmen in the Ivory Coast — four times as many as at independence in 1960 — a third are employees of the Ivoinian government, serving as economic and military advisers, presidential aides, and teachers of subjects ranging from physics to gymnastics.

Altogether, there are 350,000 French people living in Africa, not simply as expatriate technicians or in business, but also in high echelons of government.

In the Central African Republic, the head of the presidential bodyguard is a Frenchman. One out of every four people in Libreville, the capital of Gabon, is French. Ask a civil servant in Chad who pays his salary, and the official

may vouchsafe that the funds come from Paris. As a supplier of combat troops in Africa, France is second only to Cuba, with almost 10.000 regular soldiers, apart from military advisers, stationed in Gabon, the Central African Republic, the Ivory Coast, Senegal, and Diibouti. There are French bases on two Indian Ocean islands still under French control -Reunion and Mayotte — and the French Air Force has Jaguar strike aircraft stationed in Scnegal and Gabon...

Underpinning the relationship with the former colonies is a financial arrangement whereby the French Treasury supports and guaran-



Palace guards in Libreville, Gabon, wear uniforms patterned on the old French Army.

tees the convertibility of the CFA franc - a currency used in many former French colonies countries in Africa — so that Paris imposes fiscal restraint and retains influence in the economic life of its former possessions, (CFA stands for African Financial Community.)

While the relationship has, by and large, run smoothly, it is not without critics, and the advent of Socialist rule in Paris, under President François Mitterrand, has raised questions about how the Socialist Party will reconcile the ideals it esponsed while in opposition with the realities of government.

Those ideals have led the Socialist Party, in the past, to voice concern about human rights violations in such countries as Zaire and Guinea and about the nature of French military assistance that cements some African govern-ments in power. The ideals, however, collide with a powerful mercantile sense of economic self-interest in France, where commerce with Africa accounts for 11 percent of total trade.

The Socialists have displayed a certain amount of resilence in adjusting their dogma," said one U.S. diplomat in Africa. "Mitterrand is quite sincere about wishing to replace the personalized relationships that [former President Valéry] Giscard d'Estaing maintained with African leaders with relationships on a state-to-state basis. There is a desire to see greater democratic practice, but that's where the resilence comes in."

There is a strong interdependence between France and its former colonies hut. Western economists say, it is the Africans who stand to lose most from a breach in the relationship.

The Socialist victory in France sent a shudder through many of the former French colonies countries, prompting Mr. Mitterrand to give assurances that existing commitments would be bonored, despite earlier Socialist Party calls for a renegotiation of French defense agreements with African nations. The decision to stick to previous agreements, coincidentally, also meant continued French involve-

the Socialists, in opposition, had criticized. The French military involvement in Africa, created by agreements signed when former colomes became independent, also reflects a common concern between France and rightist West African nations about Libya, Mr. Mitterrand was influential in supporting a decision by the Organization of African Unity to send a peace force to Chad to replace the Libyans

ment in a nuclear reactor in South Africa that

The French military bases, from Bouar in the north of the Central African Republic, greater, strategic significance in the light of Libya's feared expansionism in West Africa. At the same time, their traditional, if unofficial, role as supporters of African governments was reinferced

The nub of the French relationship is economic. The Ivory Coast, for instance, buys 37 percent of its imports from France and the French own a third of the country's manufacturing industries. France is the country's largest aid donor and Mr. Houphouet-Boigny's government employs one third of the 12,000 technical experts sent to Africa by the government in Paris. "There are a number of West, things would collapse," a Western European

diplomat said. But France also needs Africa. Twenty per-cent of its oil comes from West Africa, where the French stake in the petroleum industry is increasingly being challenged by the United States. France gets the bulk of its strategic minerals, such as cobalt and uranium, from Africa, while the overall economic pattern has provided a virtual extension of the French domestic market in France's favor. The 350,000 French in Africa, generally, live pretty well, while, back home, many of their countrymen are unemployed.

French overseas aid in 1980 totaled \$2.4 billion, and two thirds of that went to sub-Saharan Africa. But, as is often the case with development aid, much of it is recycled through a distant government's treasury and sent hack to its source. Thus, much of French assistance is tied to the purchase of French goods, or, Western sources said, to the salary payments of French technical experts and ad-

The development aid also nurtures a healthy market for the French. The French import bill from Africa in 1980 stood at around \$10 billion, but French exports to Africa were worth over \$12 billion, two thirds of this amount going to French-speaking Africa.

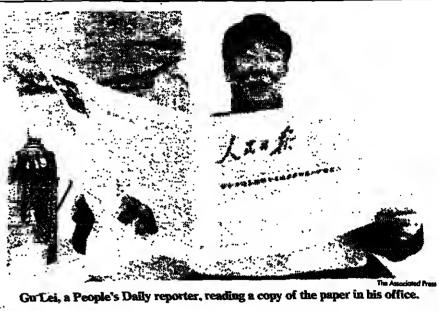
Trade is centered on the countries using the CFA franc. Most French-speaking nations, these days, are in deficit to the French Treasury, but the system maintains its advantages for both sides and has proved resilient enough to bear the strains of economic disasters in Chad and the Central African Republic. (Chad, Central African Republic, Togo, Niger, Cameroon, Benin, Gabon, The Congo, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Niger and Senegal use the CFA franc. Fifty CFA francs equal one French franc.)

The deficit, a Western economist said, represents only a small fraction of France's overall wealth, while the convertibility of the currency — and the fiscal discipline accompanying France's support for it — have helped two French-speaking countries, the lvory Coast and Cameroon, achieve economic successes. In both cases, the economist said. French technical assistance and advice has been a critical factor in the formulation of economic policy. From the French viewpoint, according to a

U.S. study, "unrestricted transferability of the CFA franc among the member states and France greatly assists French commercial interests, particularly in small and medium-sized transactions which tend to dominate com-merce in this part of the world.

"The recycling of profits and remittances offsets much of the cost of French bilateral assistance to Ivory Coast," the study says. A Western economist said: "Elsewhere in Africa, when you get into a financial bind, you

just turn on the printing presses and print more money. You can't do that with the CFA



Reporter's Exposés Get Official Backing in China

By Liu Heung Shing
The Associated Press

PEKING — "The people's reporter writes for the people," says the red silk banner above Gu Lei's cluttered desk at the People's

Daily.
Mr. Gu, 59, is China's most formidable reporter. As the top investigative journalist for the Communist Party's official newspaper, the towering, soft-spoken former army officer is one of the few reporters in China who can choose his own assignments and travel at will.

In 36 years of reporting, Mr. Gu has been indirectly hut largely responsible for the firing of more than 15 powerful party officials

Most of his stories are exposes of unrighted wrongs dating from the Cultural Revolution, the 1966-76 period of chaos that now may be safely attacked. Mr. Gu was a victim of those times. He was forbidden to write. He was forced to do manual labor at the People's Daily, and he was followed constantly by an army guard.

Now he sifts through the most important

of thousands of grievance letters, picking the most politically significant to follow up. For this he earns 180 yuan (\$93) a month,

about as much as a vice minister in the government. But he has exceptional prestige, influence and access to secret information. "It's not just me," Mr. Gu said in a recent

interview. "People perceive me as a representative of the People's Daily — voice of the party Central Committee." As a senior party cadre, Mr. Gu can see documents restricted to Rank-12 cadres and above,

China has 20,000 reporters and editors at 382 newspapers, 99 radio and 38 television stations reaching an estimated 1 billion people. Recently, a new wave of investigative reform,

journalism has swept China - with official

Almost every day brings new revelations of corruption or crume in high places. Sheer falsifying of news is out now, although selectivity remains in. Even the People's Daily admitted in a public self-criticism that it know-

ingly lied in the past.
"Our idea of a time element" — getting the news out quickly — "has to serve poli-nes, and sometimes it is necessary to post-pone publication of certain stories," Mr. Gu

Although the Chinese "applaud the American political reporting on Watergate," such an exposé would be unlikely here, Mr. Gu

"Serving politics sometimes does a disservice to the state." Mr. Gu said, citing an official decision in 1976 to delay reporting of the Tangshan earthquake in which 200,000 peo-ple died. "We were afraid to let foreigners see the disaster. As a result, we didn't seek international aid that would have helped us rebuild rapidly."

The capsizing of an oil rig in the Bohai Gulf in November, 1980, in which 72 persons died, was suppressed for eight months, until the foreign press heard of it. China's news reporters were unleashed only after senior officials apparently decided it was time to go after the "petroleum mafia" that was obstructing economic policy.

The result was a series in which two reporters, Chen Qi and Liu Funghe, traced causes of the disaster and found gross negligence. The oil minister was fired, a vice premier disciplined and others sent to jail.

Because Chinese reporters always are government functionaries, exposing wrongdoing sometimes is less important than effecting

Miami Fears Ghetto Is Forming as City Fails to Absorb Latest Cuban Refugees

By Barry Bearak

Los Angeles Times Service

MIAMI — The United States' newest Cuban immigrants arrived in a gush,
125,000 of them ferried from the island's Mariel harbor in a ragtag armada of sallboats, skiffs, racing sloops and shrimpers. In the simplicity of an exultant spring, the vessels were called the freedom flotilla. In a flurry of affection, the refugees were dubbed the Marielitas:

Wednesday marked two years since the first boatload of refugees crossed the Straits of Florida, and this troubled city will note the passage with a flinch. The florills is barnacled and the term Mariehito a shr.

More than 90,000 of the refugees have settled in Miami. Although most have been absorbed into the Latin whirl of this city's Cuban

communities, a large, indigestible minority depletes Miami's strength like a tumor. Roughly 25 percent of the prisoners in the Dade County Jail are Mariel refugees. Welfare rolls and food stamp offices are clogged with the new Cubans. The unemployed are conservatively estimated at 25,000. For the first time,

a Cuban slum festers on the fringes of Miami's tidy and proud Little Havana.

15 to a Room "There's a ghetto forming out there, with maybe 12,000 Cubans," said Cesar Odio, the Miami assistant city manager who has moni-tored the refugees problems. "We've got people living as many as 15 to a room, illegal weapons, stolen goods, gambling, high unemployment. Put it all together and we've got a

There are many dimensions to the mess. Early in the 159-day boatlift, observers began noting that this infusion of refugees was much different than earlier Cuban migrations. The earlier groups had been skewed toward success - a disproportionate share of them were privileged and professional, with means and families.

The Mariel refugees, U.S. immigration figures show, are mostly laborers, neither very skilled nor educated. They are predominantly males, aged 25 to 45, who either have no famiies or have left them behind. An estimated 23,000 have spent time in Cuban prisons; and although the vast majority were jailed for political crimes or minor offenses, hundreds were hardened criminals.

Quickly, the freedom flotilla came to seem a boodwink President Fidel Castro had rid his country of malcontents, misfits and mental cases. "Fidel flushed the toilets," was the common complaint, and the Marielitos' welcome was undercut by suspicion and fear.

Two years have allayed only some of the tension and little of the stigma.

In the Dade County Jail, the Mariel refugees are segregated. "Riots, fights — we've got to keep them apart," said a jail official, Capt. Kevin Hickey. "These people will fight blacks, whites, other Cubans. Just a bad butch."

At the jail, already overcrowded, the Marielitos made a bad situation wares. Hundrade of itos made a bad situation worse. Hundreds of

prisoners now sleep on mattresses on the floor.
The average Marielito now in the Dade jail is there for the third time, a recent survey shows. Rene Cruz, who has been charged with aggravated battery, has been in the Dade jail twice before. The boatlift freed him from a Cuban jail and a family he says he did not want. "Fidel has my wife now, and he can take

care of her," Mr. Cruz said. Armando Sobrado, in the Dade jail for the fourth time, says he would prefer to return to Havana. "I've tried to get help from the other Cubans, but they always have some excuse,"

He said Miami relatives rebuffed his wife because she is black. "My family told me I can come into their house, but she can't, like we have no feelings, no pride." Many of the Mariel refugees tell of exploita-

At Domino Park, a tiny concrete corner in the heart of Little Havana, old men have tar-ried over the game boards. They are now joined by the unemployed. Candido Vaez, 65, says he quit his job washing dishes in a Cuban restaurant because it paid less than \$100 a week. "I came from Cuba to keep from being cheated, and I'm not going to be cheated

here," he said. Tales of Discrimination

Across from Domino Park is an employment office, and Siro del Castillo, its assistant director, says discrimination against the Mariels is rife. The older Cuban community feels the Mailel refugees have destroyed their good image, their history of success, he said. "So now if they have a job [to offer], they Il tell us. 'Don't send us anyone from Maniel.'

He said that in the want ads in Latin newspapers, "even the factory and construction jobs require English. That's just a polite way to discriminate against the Mariels."

Refugees commonly complain about being paid less than \$10 a day for picking vegetables in the fields west of Miami. Women say they receive as little as \$3 for cleaning homes in

"Basically, these are people without skills," said John Hill, a labor market analyst. "What are they going to do?"

Some of the unskilled have turned en-

trepreneurial. The pills-and-pot trade on the seedy southern tip of Miami Beach is now controlled by Mariels, police say. Like the junkies and runaways who preceded them, they have accelerated the flight of Jewish retirees.

"Here on this corner, a girl was raped and a knife was put in her body," said Sam Lewenetz, a retired tavern owner from Mon-treal. "And here in the toilet, right in the park, they sell the drugs. You should see it."

The Miami area, of course, did not need such problems. Nicknamed Dodge City by its homicide detectives, favored as a drop point by drug runners, the city's sunny reputation is growing more notorious.

For 20 years, much of Miami's resilience has rested with its Latins — now about 43 percent of Dade County's population. Their presence has boosted Miami as a Latin tourist attraction and international banking center. Because of their example, the Mariels were welcomed.

Puzzling Amalgam

But the newest Cubans had problems unlike their predecessors. They had lived most of their lives under Mr. Castro's Communism, and they found the American dream a puzzling amalgam of auto insurance, Medicaid, waiting lists and long lines.

Many observers insist that the most remarkable Mariel refugees are not the riffraff but the majority who have quickly blended in.

When you consider that this refugee group is unfamiliar with the democratic system, that

they've got marginal education and few family ties here, they've actually done pretty well, said Mr. Odio, Miami's assistant city manager. Silvia Unzueta, a Dade County administra-tor for refugee affairs, said, "Don't forget, these people also walked into a miserable

Among that honest, hard-working majority is Eulogio López, 42, one of the dozens of Mariels who peddle bags of oranges and limes. He says he can make about \$20 a day, and that helps pay for the two-bedroom apartment he shares with six other refugees.

"Fidel sent too many bad people here, and that's why we've all got trouble," Mr. López said. "People are atraid of us."

Miamians soon may have more to fear. Mr. López, like 28,000 of the Mariels, has depended on special federal aid of about \$100 each month. But that modest check — which has been a salvation for some of these impoverished, disoriented people - will be cut off

Many of the Mariels then will face the choices of the desperate. And Miami, already tumorous, will continue to flinch under the freedom flotilla's difficult cargo.

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Market Summary

New Shows From Old Lloyd Webber Discs

By Sheridan Morley

ONDON - A week of curious remnants. oot least those of Andrew Lloyd Webber, who will doubtless soon be giving us his old laundry lists choreographed by Gilli-an Lynne. What we have at the Palace, in "Song and Dance," are in fact a couple of his old records, one of which, "Tell Me on a Sunday," was seen on television 15 months sego as a song cycle in performance by Marti Wehb, while the other, "Variations," is per-haps most famous as the theme tune for com-mercial television's top-rated arts program, "The South Bank Show."

There is of course no fundamental reason wby records should not be turned into shows (that was after all how both "Jesus Christ Superstar" and "Evita" came about) so long as the conversion is efficient; my objection bere is that whereas in those two previous Lloyd Webber instances the records were given to immensely talented choreographie di-rectors Jim Sharman and Harold Prince, who took them to pieces and put them back together again in totally original theatrical forms, on this occasion the plan has been considerably less ambitious.

Thus we get, for the "Song" first half of the evening, an onstage orchestra with Webb stationed on a revolving downstage podium solemnly belting her way through 20 num-bers (not all different) as if in a recording studio, where at least an invited audience would not have been expected to pay. No attempt to open up the songs, provide much of a plot, introduce other characters; no attempt even to improve on Don Black's original lyrics, which are distinctly sub-Sondheim, as can be discovered by comparing the use of similar Hollywood-success and marital-failure themes in even so disastrous a Sondheim show as "Merrily We Roll Along."

Then, leaving Webb breathless at center stage, we go off for a long interval, and when we get back there is Wayne Sleep plus cight

we get back there is Wayne Sleep plus eight dancers doing some oddly nebulous sub-Jerome Robbins routines, many of which look as though they were cut from the out-of-

town tour of "West Side Story." Sleep seems perpetually determined to be a lovable dancing clown, apparently in everlasting audition for "Yankee Doodle Dandy," while his backup team all manage to look like Miz Farrow under water,

But at least this dance second half does seem to have found a natural dynamism of seem to have found a natural dynamism of its own, and will doubtless appeal to the pop-ballet groupies who still can't get into "Cats." For the rest, it is to be hoped that when (as has just been announced) Lloyd Webber takes charge of the Old Vic as a home for the British musical. "Song and Dance" is the kind of show he will stage on Sunday nights for his friends rather than during the week for paying customers.

Another television spin-off is to be found at Drury Lane, where the four stars of the satirical "Not the Nine O'Clock News" are briefly to be seen live in "Not in Front of the ence," a compilation of some of their classic sketches, plus a few new numbers of surprising inadequacy. The buge empty spac-es of the Lane's stage are not in fact suited to what is generally very close-up material, and in an attempt to bridge the gaps some very good tight material (notably the Reagan press conference routine) has been blown up to bursting point and then, alas, beyond. The brilliantly written souvenir program would be funnier if there was not the uneasy feeling that the kind of rip-offs it castigates are also to be found within the very show it pro-

Some far better revue sketches and some more thoughtful playing were to be found at the Lyric, Hammersmith, last week during an all-too-short visit by the Cambridge Foot-lights in their "Beyond the Footlights," an an-thology of recent undergraduate material from the only university in the world that can boast a one-servant-family crisis center, a campaign for real cognac and a KGB student recruitment stall, it can now also boast a

lady called Emma Thompsoo who looks set for some sort of professional stage stardom.

Meanwhile, the Mayfair Theatre, which I have long thought a perfect and shamefully underused bome for the kind of dinner or cabaret theater more familiar in Berlin and New York than London, now has a show called "Boogle" that is right for the space, though sadly not in many other respects.

The notion bere seems to have been that as every decade from the 1940s through to the 1980s has produced its characteristic sister acts, from the Andrews through the McGuires and the Beverleys to the Shangrilas and the Pointers, it might be fun to put them all together and see what develops.

Not a lot does, largely because three ener-getic but otherwise unenthralling performers (Leonie Hofmeyr, Sarah McNair and Micome nomey; Saran wherear and Michel Maxwell) seem uncertain whether they are supposed to be celebrating, commenting on or parodying the acts they recall. As a result, Stuart Hobbs' production veers from wartime newspaper stills projected on a screen to a rubber-gloved mockety of our own dear Receiver Steers in a street of airs own dear Beverley Sisters in a state of aim-less animation. Token comment, token imless animation. Token comment, token impersonation, a lot of screaming toward the end and overall a good idea gone wrong because nobody seems to have known how to follow it through.

Better news, bowever, at Hampstead, where the prolific Mustapba Matura has a savagely funny tragedy called "Meetings" about two wealthy Trinidadians, one of whom (Rudolph Walker) wants to get back to his gastronomic and religious roots among the

tronomic and religious roots among the witch doctors while his wife (Corinne Skinner-Carter) is slowly poisoning ber neighbors with imported American synthetic cigarettes. The marriage is predictably not an easy one ("I marry thinking man with diploma, no monkey man") but out of a stern moral tale about the corruption of progress. Matura has also drawn a very crafty comedy about kitchen life amid the laminated cabiemergent nation.

Canada's Best-Selling High Priestess of Angst

By Judy Klemesrud

New York Times Service

New YORK — Margaret Atwood is a national beroine in Canada. People follow her on the streets and in stores, seeking autographs and wanting to discuss the characters in her povels - most of whom are intelligent, self-absorbed modern women, searching for identity. These women also suffer greatly, and as a result, some Canadian critics have dubbed her

"the high priestess of angst."
"My women suffer because most of the women I talk to seem to have suffered." the 42-year-old Toronto-based author said in a recent interview in New York, "But you don't hear about it because women's suffering is seen as passive, But there are many women who, when facing an ordeal, don't stick their heads in the oven or jump off a bridge. Instead they go out and confront their mouster and tri-

This philosophy has, in part, guided the prolific Atwood in much of her writing (six novels, nine books of pocary and one book of criticism, with a total of about a regularly make the best-seller lists in Canada, where she is chairman of the 350-member Writers' Union

Popularity in U.S.

But only in the last few years has she gained major popularity in the United States. During the 1970s she was mainly a literary cult figure, read by a devoted group of feminisis who were taken with the role reversals of her male and female characters. In such aeclaimed Atwood novels as "Surfacing," "Lady Oracle" and "Life Before Man," women bunt, split logs, make camplines, while men often cook and take care of their bouse-In ber new novel, "Bodily

Harm" (Simon & Schuster, \$14.50), the major character is a young "lifestyles" journalist named Rennie, a woman who writes about such things as "drainchain jewelry" and other such trends. After a portion of Rennie's left breast is removed because of cancer, she loses her lover and then flees to Toronto for a vacation on a newly independent Caribbean island. She becomes caught up in a revolution and eventually is imprisoned. But true to the Atwood style, the suffering beroine triumphs and returns to Canada determined to write not about "lifestyles" hut about the corrupt regime on the island.

Not Strictly Feminist

Despite her subjects and ber characters. Atwood insists that she s not strictly a feminist novelist. "Of course, I'm a feminist." she said. "But on the other hand, do f think that all men should be herded up and shoved off the cliff? The answer is no. So I think I'm one of those people in between the two extremes. I don't think women



Margaret Atwood

Date From The New York Times

should be made to feel incom-petent, subservient or inferior, nor do f think they should be put down for choosing to be married,

mothers or flower arrangers. I think that if feminism is defined too narrowly, we're going to lose a

Atwood said that Rennie in "Bodily Harm" reflected how she currently feels about the women's movement. "I think that women are going to start saying. 'Look at men. They're suffering a lot. Let's pay some attention to men.'
"What you're dealing with oow," she went on, "is several gen-

erations of women's movement. You're dealing with Betty Friedan, to was way out ahead of it in the who was way out ahead of it in the 1969-1974 bloc, who were quite outspoken and somewhat extremist. And then I think a generation came along that got the benefits without having to undergo the extreme confrontations, and they are a lot like Reunie. She is rather off-hand about a lot of things that band about a lot of things that would grit the teeth of a slightly older feminist. She got ber job, and she didn't have to fight for it too much. Her lover, Jake, is a bit Penthouse-influenced in his sexuality, but this doesn't seem to bother her. She says, 'Let's not get too upught about this. Why make more of that in real life,"

Atwood - Peggy to her friends - is 5 feet 3 inches tall, with bright blue eyes, imruly brown cur's and angular features unadorned by makeup. She speaks in a soft monotone, in an upper-class manner that might be called "To-

ty is earthy and jovial. And unlike many of her characters, she seems to be very happy with her personal life. She lives in a Victorian house in Toronto with the novelist Graeme Gibson, 47, and their 6-

year-old daughter, Jess. The couple have been together for 10 years and bave no plans for marriage. "What would be the point?" the author said. "It's not economically oecessary for me, and Graeme 'doesn't feel any great compulsion, and we're happy the way we are. I think we probably don't want to upset the apple cart."
When asked if their relationship

had not been barmed by the fact that she is now better known and has sold more books, Atwood said evenly: "When I met Graeme, be bad just published two novels himbad just published two novels him-self and was well enough known that he didn't feel threatened by me. I think it's delicate, living in this kind of situation. But the advantage of living with another writer is that he knows what kind of cycles you're going through. He knows that if you've just finished a book, you're going to be depressed for a while, and things like that."

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mologist, graduated from the University of Toronto in 1961 and received an M.A. from Radcliffe College in 1962. She completed her course work toward a Ph.D. in Victorian literature at Harvard University but bas yet to finish ber

Talk Not Cheap on Lecture Circuit

By Susan Heller Anderson New York Times Service WALTHAM, Mass. — When

W G. Gordon Liddy spoke re-cently at Brandeis University about how be masterminded the break-in at Democratic National Committee offices at the Water-gate complex, bow be bugged the warden's office while incarcerated in Danbury, Conn., and how be is now building a new career airing his zealously pro-military views on the college lecture circuit, students and faculty here staged a noisy, angry protest.
Yet, when be spoke on the same

subjects at the University of Den-ver, no one complained, in both cases, he attracted sizable crowds. The controversy surrounding Lid-dy, in fact, only adds to his appeal the college fecture circuit.

Because colleges do pay speak-ers, they make sure to engage peo-ple students want to hear, like Liddy, who for each appearance was paid between \$3,500 and \$4,500, plus expenses, which at Brandeis included a limousine and profes-

sional bodyguards.

The college lecture circuit, a source of substantial revenue to dozens of figures in public life, has in the past decade grown into a multi-million-dollar industry. Speakers command fees ranging

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from \$1,000 to \$25,000, the median being around \$2,000 for col-leges. One result is an after-life for public figures who might otherwise fade from view. Liddy, for some 70 appearances this year, will earn about \$280,000. In this business,

talk is not cheap.

Also at the top of the campus popularity list today are prominent names connected with past presidential administrations, such as Henry A. Kissinger, Gerald R. Ford and Zbigniew Brzezinski, and figures associated with a cause or perhaps an anti-establishment point of view, like Jane Fonda, Dick Gregory, state Sen. Julian Bond of Georgia, consumer advo-cate Ralph Nader and William A. Rusher, publisher of the The Nanonal Review,
"We're looking for someone in

the news who has something to say on classroom issues and who can draw between 300 and 1,000 peo-ple," explained Alice Solomon, a 22-year-old senior who heads the Programming Board, the studentrun speakers' bureau at Brandeis. Topics with collegiate appeal are

"issues that pertain to the campus as well as what's going on in the world," said Gayland Trim, a 20-year-old junior who is the chair-man of the Student Events Committee at Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn. Depending on the school, speakers are chosen by student committees or a student or faculty coordinator.

Watergate Anniversary

June Karger, the general manager and vice president of the American Program Bureau, said, "Rape and alcohol were the biggest issues last year. This year, the 10th anniversary of Watergate, we're putting together Dean, Hunt, Ervin and Woodward for the first time," She was referring to John W. Dean 3d, former White House counsel; E. Howard Hunt Jr., former White House consultant and Watergate conspirator; former Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., and the jouroalist Bob Woodward. "The late '60s was the height of campus ferment," said Rusher.

"Hostility was high toward conservatives. Today, there are a lot of openly conservative students." With inflation, government cutbacks and a tight job market facing students, economists like Mar-

tin S. Feldstein and Walter W. Heller are in demand. Don Walker of Harry Walker Inc., a New York-based speakers'

THE BOTTOM IS A STATE OF THE BOTTOM IS A SECURITY OF THE B bureau, reports that colleges ask for William E. Colby, former di-rector of Central Intelligence, and Robert E. White, former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador. Lecture bureaus, whose repre-

entatives are in contact with colleges throughout the country, observe certain regional peculiarities.

The West Coast is still booking things the East Coast did five years ago," said Kevin Flaherty of Brian Winthrop International Ltd. in New York. "Kids on the West Coast are into interterrestrial." His company books Robert Hastings, a lecturer on sightings of unidentified flying objects. Students in different parts of the

nation may react very differently to the same speaker. Why did ome 100 protesters appear at Liddy's Brandeis appearance, and none in Denver?

"We're a very conservative cam-pus," explained Jefferson Upton, a 20-year-old junior in charge of the Denver lecture program.

Speakers themselves are divided

their impressions.
"There's a fantastic concern and awareness," said Gregory, the ac-tivist and comedian, who makes some 200 appearances a year. Bond disagreed. Students today are much more

self-centered, very interested in themselves," he said.
"I think apathy is reversing," said Karger. "When elections ap-

But along with issues and politics comes a dose of lighter fare on the college circuit. This year, nonsense sells," Karger observed. Such attractions as the histories

of the Three Stooges, borror films, Superman and "Star Wars"; Lisa Bimbach, editor of "The Official Preppy Handbook," and soap opera stars are interspersed with speakers on black activism and women's rights in the lecture bu-

reaus' glossy sales materials.

Nevertheless, serious topics remain the first choice. And most schools, liberal or conservative, relish controversial speakers.

"We figure that just about everyone we have will offend someone," said Solomon. "But we're here to learn the value of ideas and the danger of suppressing ideas that might be offensive."

"We pride ourselves on liberal-ism and diversity," Trim said of the Wesleyan student body. "So if we don't get both sides, we're not doing our job."

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Harvester Said to Seek Loan Structure Change

CHICAGO — International Harvester is asking its 193 creditors to amend its recently restructured \$4.1-billion debt covenants so that it will not default on loans at the end of this month, sources close to the company said Wednesday.

They said Harvester has received favorable responses from many of its creditors, primarily banks. Company officials could not be reached for

The loan covenants commit the company to maintain tangible net worth of at least \$1 billion throughout its current fiscal year and maintain a debt to equity ratio no larger than 4-to-1 at the end of each fiscal

Rhône Sells Morton Stake, Litigation Dropped . From Agency Dispatches

CHICAGO - Morton-Norwich Products said Wednesday that Rhône-Poulenc was giving up its 20.3 percent share of Morton, clearing the way for the sale of the U.S. company's Norwich-Eaton pharmaceutical division to Proctor & Gamble for \$371 million.

Morton said Rhône, the recently-nationalized French chemical group,

agreed to transfer 2,755,000 Morton shares to Morton-Norwich in return for an end to all litigation and \$135 million in cash. Rhôce filed suit against Morton-Norwich last month to block the sale, claiming it was a deliberate breach of agreements the two companies had signed in 1978 to jointly develop products.

Hitachi Develops Big Memory Industrial Robot

TOKYO - Hitschi said Wednesday it has developed an industrial robot with twice the memory capacity of a conventional machine and will produce about 70 of the machines a month, to be sold at 10.5 million

Fujitsu Sees 54% Profit Increase for Year

TOKYO — Fujitsu said Wednesday its recurrent profits for the year ended March are expected to have increased 54 percent to 50 billion year. Sales in the period are projected to have increased 15 percent to 670 billion yen and after-tax profits by 24 percent to 23 billion. The company said the profit increase largely reflected foreign exchange profits of 5 billion yen in the year, compared to a deficit of 4 billion yen the previous

Sumitomo Chemical Reports Big Income Drop

TOKYO — Sumitomo Chemical said Wednesday a 72.7 percent drop in net income for the business year ended Dec. 31 was mainly due to sluggish demand for petrochemical products and a fall in product prices in Japan.

It said consolidated net income for the year was 2.42 billion yen, on sales of 694.60 billion yen, down 3.3 percent. Sumitomo Chemical said it expects business performance in the current year to improve and expects to report a pretax profit with a 5 percent gain in overall sales.

Saab-Scania Says Profit Rose 20% in Quarter

Remors

LINKOPING, Sweden — Saab-Scania's group profit and sales rose more than 20 percent in the first quarter of 1982 compared with the year ago period, managing director Sten Gustafsson told the annual meeting

Declining to give firm figures, he said sales rose 22 percent to around 4.3 billion crowns (\$728.8 million) and incoming orders were up about 20 percent to 4.5 billion crowns. Saab will release further details in an interim report for the first quarter on June 21, he said.

Timex Introduces Personal Computer at \$100

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Timex Computer, an affiliate of the watchmaker, has introduced a personal computer to retail at around \$100. The Timex Sinclair 1000, which weight only 12 ounces (336 grams) and connects to: any television screen, will go on sale in July and be aimed at the firsttime computer customer and the educational market, industry analysts

Schering Raises Dividend, Hopes for Repeat

WEST BERLIN — Schering said Wednesday it will raise its dividend to 10.50 Deutsche marks per share on 1981 results from the 9 DM paid

It said it hopes to repeat last year's satisfactory performance in 1982. Domestic sales declined slightly in the 1982 first quarter, but foreign sales continued to rise, it said.

NYSE Prices Gain Slightly in Active Trade

Prom Again; Dispatches
NEW YORK — The lack of a
resolution on either the Falkland
Islands crisis or the U.S. budget
negotiations held the stock market in a narrow range Wednesday, and prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended the day fractionally

higher.
The Dow Jones industrial average bounced up and down all day before closing with a gain of 2.86 points to 843.42. The transportation stock index was down slightly, and the utility indicator showed a small pain. Advances led-declines by around 830 to 600, and volume widened to about 58 million shares from 54.61 million Tuesday.

Moote Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. said there is some optimism on Wall Street that a budget com-promise between the White House and Congress is near. But Mr. Gordon said investors are reluctant to bid up the market until such a compromise is actually an-

Budget negotiators are strug-gling to reach agreement on a bipartisan alternative to President Reagan's proposal Mr. Reagan told House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill this week that he was ready to "go the extra mile" to produce a compromise aimed at keeping the fiscal 1983 budget def-

CM Angers Union With New Scheme To Sweeten Bonuses for Executives

Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT - Less than two weeks after the start of a narrowly approved labor agreement that extracts concessions from workers, General Motors has infuriated the United Auto Workers union by trying to sweeten its bonus plan for executives.

The plan, which is to be put to GM's annual meeting May 21 for stockholder approval, makes executive bonuses more generous and triggers their payment at a lower level of profitability.

The proposal could further weaken the precarious rank-and-file support of the new labor agreement, which was ratified by only 52 percent of the workers who voted. Union leaders have already said overwhelming opposition to the contract in some factories would make it difficult

to carry out the agreement there.

UAW vice president Owen Bieber said Tuesday, "We find these proposals to be an absolute outrage ... GM couldn't send its workers and

consumers a worse signal."

Union leaders called on GM to withdraw the proposal. Failing that, they demanded public pledges from executives that they would refuse

Officials of the union, which owns some GM stock, said they would

appear at the annual meeting to fight the plan.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for April 21, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

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AT&T Profit Up 13.8% in First Quarter

Erom Agency Dispatches
BALTIMORE — American
Telephone & Telegraph oo
Wednesday announced a 13.8-percent gain in first-quarter profit to \$1.71 billion as operating revenue climbed 16 percent to \$15.66 bil-

"These results, achieved despite a still-weakened economy and slackened growth in demand, demonstrate the determination of our managers to do everything they can to make 1982 a good earnings year," AT&T Chairman Charles

Brown said at the annual meeting. Although AT&T keeps its books on a calendar basis, it also reports results for the three months ending in February, May, August and No-vember so it can mail earnings

American Telephone & Telegraph 1st Quar. 1982 198

statements with dividend checks to its 3 million shareholders.

Mr. Brown also said he expects inflation to cootinue to cause tele-phone rates to rise, but he added that the divestiture of the firm's local operating companies would not contribute significantly to higher local phone rates.

Mr. Brown also said AT&T would spend about \$18 billion for new construction this year, com-pared with \$18.1 billion in 1981. last month, Mr. Brown told security analysis in New York that construction spending would be reduced to \$18.3 billion from the \$18.6 billion originally planned. He also said at that time that spending may be scaled back even further to \$18.1 billion.

The corporation's landmark autitrust settlement with the Justice Department, which would require the breakup of the Bell System if it is approved by a federal judge, was expected to dominate the discussion period with stockholders.

The annual meeting follows by one day the expiration of a public comment period that saw dozens of AT&T competitors, federal and state regulators, consumer groups and telephone users urge major changes in the antitrust settlement.

Most of the comments held that additional restrictions were re-quired to prohibit AT&T from continuing to dominate the longdistance and telephone equipment markets. The Federal Communications Commission and state regu-lators also suggested the settle-ment's tight restrictions on the future activities of the Bell System companies were unnecessary.

The comments were submitted to U.S. District Judge Harold H. Greene, who must now review the settlement to determine if it is in the poblic interest.

icit below \$100 billion. But a key

House Democrat said Wednesday

that distance remains between

broad, agreed-upon goals and spe-cific budget proposals.

Other Democrats called on Mr.

Reagan to provide specifics on his

willingness to compromise. Inves-tors are worried that buge U.S.

deficits will keep interest rates

On Wednesday, however, more banks cut their broker loan rates,

in line with the drop in short-term

rates in recent days. Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust lowered its broker rate to 15 per-

cent from 16 percent, and Manu-

1981's fourth quarter.

Umon Oil California % to 32%.

on," he said He said that as a result of the cut in OPEC production the oil market had started firming.

further price cuts.

Asked whether OPEC at its oext price-fixing session, scheduled for May 20 in Quito, Eduador, would try to revive demand by cutting the reference price of \$34 for a barrel of Arabian Light crude, he replied: That is a dream of the past, a nightmare which will no longer oc-cupy our minds."

Mr. Oteiba said few members had managed to meet their individual quotas, and he estimated that least four million barrels daily of crude were flowing out of oil

Falkland Crisis **Unsettles Gold**

facturers Hanover Trust sliced its Remers

LONDON — Gold prices suddenly dipped \$3 towards the close Wednesday to end at \$344 an ounce after U.K. Foreign Secretary Francis Pym said Britain would exclude the use of force in the Falkland islands dispute while reportations are in process. fee to 15½ percent from 16½. At other major banks, broker loan rates range between 15 and 16½ The market drew some support

from Wednesday's announcement of a smaller-than-expected drop of 3.9 percent in first quarter gross national product and the slowed rate of inflation as represented by the GNP "price deflator," which rose 3.6 percent in the quarter, compared with 9.5 percent in 1981's fourth quarter. negotiations are in progress.

But the late dealings became confused after Mr. Pym qualified his statement by saying that use of force could not be ruled out, and dealers said gold showed signs of moving higher again. In New York, gold for delivery this month Oil and oil-services stocks weaksettled on the Commodity Ex-change Wednesday at \$344.40, down \$1.10 from the day before. ened for the second day in a row. On the active list, volume leader Texaco slipped % to 29% Exxon % to 27%, Gulf Oil % to 31% and Meanwhile, the U.S. dollar rose against most major currencies in European trading.

ENTE NAZIONALE PER L'ENERGIA ELETTRICA (E.N.E.L.) 714 per cent, 1971/1986 Loan of European Currency Units 60,000,000

Notice is hereby given to bondholders of the above loan that the Dentsche Mark (European Currency Unit 1 = DM 3.66) has been selected as payment currency for drawn debentures and due coupon.

Drawn debentures and Coupon N° 11 will be payable on or after May 1, 1982 by the paying agents mentioned on the debentures.

Fiscal Agen KREDIETBANK S. A. Luxembourgeoise

Weekly net asset value



Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

19, 1982; U.S. \$74.47. Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

Hong Kong Sheds Fashion Show

By Pamela G. Hollic

New York Times Service
HONG KONG — Textile industry and government officials have canceled one of Hong Kong's more prestigious export promotions, the 14-year-old Ready-to-Wear Festival, which has traditionally been aimed at Western markets.

Textile and apparel makers oow plan to look more to the market in Japan, which does oot restrict clothing imports.

Len Dunning, executive director of the British colony's Trade Development Council, said the traveling exhibit was apparel makers plan to canceled because marketing look to Japan to make up efforts of this type were not prudent in light of trade talks that indicated that importing for lost markets in West. countries would enforce stric barriers on products made in Hong Kong.

VIENNA — OPEC President Mana Said al-Oteiba said Wednes-day that a tighter oil market has ended any threat to the OPEC

Talk of cutting the producers'

reference price of \$34 a barrel is "a dream of the past," Mr. Oteiba, who is also the United Arab Emirates oil minister, told a news

conference. He also reported that

the oil cartel's output has plunged to an estimated 15.85 million bar-

rels daily.
Mr. Oteiba also renewed threats

that OPEC will blacklist oil com-

panies that have been trying to

force Nigeria and Ecuador to re-

duce their OPEC-governed prices

by phasing out crude oil purchases from them. He was speaking after

a ope-day meeting in Vienna of OPEC's market monitoring com-

In a Vienna meeting a month

ago, OPEC reacted to a world glut

of oil by setting a ceiling of 18 million barrels a day, later effectively reduced by Saudi Arabia to 17.5

million barrels, in an effort to tighten the market and prevent

Mr. Otciba said the surprisingly

low figure for OPEC ontput was

the best that Wednesday's meeting

had been able to reach. "I am sure

it is the most accurate we can rely

mittee of four ministers.

benchmark price.

Hong Kong's exports account for one-third of the world's textile trade, but new restrictions are likely to limit its export growth to the United States and Western Europe to less than I percent a year for the rest of the decade. On March 22, Hong Kong and the United States signed a pact that limits growth in some key categories to only five-tenths of 1 percent annual-

ly. And Hong Kong expects no better treatment from the 10-nation European Economic Commu-

Higher labor costs, land shortages and capital costs, which limit the installation of modern equipment, have handicapped many areas of basic

OPEC Insists Threat

Of Price Drop Is Past

company surplus stocks, displac-ing OPEC oil in the market. He said that later in the year de-

mand for OPEC oil was likely to pick up as the flow from stocks di-

minished. He said OPEC estimat-

ed that demand for its oil would

rise to around 19 million barrels

daily in the third and fourth quar-

OPEC's deputy secretary gener-al, Fadhil Chalabi, said he believed

the present output figure of 15.85

million barrels was the group's

Market analysts say the critical question for OPEC is bow long

cash-pinched members can contin-

ne to sell a low volume. Iran is al-

ready inloading oil in short-term deals at \$26 and \$27 a barrel, ignoring OPEC pricing rules, although other OPEC members say that Iran's sales will not be able to

sell enough to endanger the OPEC

strategy. It would be more serious for OPEC if Nigeria succumbed to

oil company pressure to cut its price of \$35.50 to match Britain's

price for similar quality North Sea

Nigerian sources here said La-

gos was determined not to break

ranks, but acknowledged that a

buyer revolt has cot production far below the country's OPEC quota

berto Calderon Berti, also predict-

has reopened an investigation into

charges that the company's Citi-

bank unit tailored foreign-ex-

change transactions in some over-seas branches to hide profits from

Darwin Smith, chairman of Kimberly-Clark and head of the audit committee of Citicorp's

board, told shareholders Tuesday

that the board decided oo a oew investigation after a stockholder

filed suit against 15 Citibank offi-

cials last mooth. Harry Lewis

charged in the suit that bank offi-cials had ordered illegal foreign-ex-

In December, the Securities and

Exchange Commission decided to take no action against Citicorp. A three-year investigation by the SEC staff had alleged that between

1973 and 1980 the bank's top offi-cials directed operations designed to circumvent, and sometimes

tax authorities.

change transactions.

New Issue

Venezuela's oil minister, Hum-

NEW YORK - Citicorp's board tries.

Citicorp Reopens Its Inquiry

On Currency-Trade Charges

of 1.3 million barrels a day.

ters of 1982.

lowest since 1962.

textile growth in Hong Kong. In addition, the world recession has softened demand.

U.S. companies, which have invested heavily in modern equipment, and developing countries, which have lower-cost labor, are also threatening Hong Kong's industry.

Hong Kong has been able to escape some of the damage of quota restrictions by making more ex-pensive products. Frank Lin, chairman of the fes-

tival, said, "High fashion seemed a way to overcome our handicaps io other

The show, usually beld anoually in the spring, moving from Paris to London, New York, Düsseldorf, West Ger-many, and Tokyo, last year brought in on-the-spot orders

worth \$20 million, plus millions in later orders. worth \$20 million, plus millions in later orders.

The cancellation is supposed to be for this year and probably next. Hong Kong industry leaders decided on less exposure in hopes of gaining a point or two on the quota restrictions. So far, the success of the strategy is debatable.

Hong Kong, which last year exported \$4.8 billion worth of apparel and clothing accessories, has, however, won a provision in the U.S. pact that will also unused quantities of one restricted category to be transferred to another. This provi-

category to be transferred to another. This provision could prevent the agreement with the United States from completely stunting the industry's

The major consideration oow is trade talks with the EEC, which is talking of cutbacks of 10 per-cent to 15 percent in textile and clothing imports.

Mana Said al-Oteiba

ed that the cartel's pricing system

would remain intact despite the

world oil glut, citing a rise in prices

on the spot, or noncontract, mar-ket. "Arabian Light was \$28.50 a

barrel on the spot market a month ago and now it's almost \$31," he

in another oil development, in-

dustry sources in Japan said

Wednesday that Iraq has told Jap-

anese importers that it will suspend crude oil shipments to Ja-pan until further ootice because of

the closure of oil pipelines across Syria. Japan is importing 145,000

barrels of crude a day from Iraq,

the sources said. Some oil refiners

said, however, that the suspension

presents no immediate problems

because Japan's oil stocks are am-

violate, tax laws in foreign coun-

was a tax or a banking case, not a

securities issue and that the allega-

tions involved practices that were

A former Citibank official, Da-

vid Edwards, made the initial public charge in 1978. Citicorp's board then directed its law firm, Shearman & Sterling, to study the charges. The firm reported that, for the most part, Clitibank's for-

eign-exchange procedures were

that it has made some changes in those procedures. Citibank has

paid several lines to foreign coun-

tries for foreign-exchange viola-

tions in recent years.

Shearman & Sterling is handling

the new inquiry. Mr. Smith dis-missed a shareholder's complaint

that the law firm is too close to

Citicorp to do the kind of investi-

gation occided.

oper. The bank has said, however,

The SEC said that the matter

U.S. GNP Fell at Rate Of 3.9% in 1st Quarter **As Inflation Plunged**

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON — Gross national product declined at an anoual rate of 3.9 percent in the first

quarter, largely as a result of low auto production, the Commerce Department said Wednesday. But inflation, as measured by the GNP "price deflator," dropped to an annual rate of 3.6 percent, a six-year low, from 9.5 percent in

1981's fourth quarter. The inflation-adjusted decline in GNP followed a 4.5-percent drop in the final three months of 1981. Reagan administration officials, who have been predicting a re-bound in the second half, said Wednesday that the second quar-

ter is likely to be about flat.
At the White House, reaction to the GNP figures was guarded. The deputy press secretary. Larry Speakes, said the inflation news was "another confirmation of our substantial progress on this front."
Overall, he said, "these results are generally consistent with the pattern of activity that we've been ex-

Honeywell

Of CII-HB

To Sell Part

PARIS - France said Wednes-

day that it has agreed to buy 27.1 percent of CII-Honeywell Bull from Honeywell of Minneapolis for \$150 million, reduciog

Honeywell's stake in the computer

maker to 19.9 percent. The trans-action would pave the way for na-tionalization of CII-HB.

tion with the U.S. company.

month, sources said

France in January.

proval by France's Council

ers, is to be officially signed next

In reaction to the agreement, trading of Machines Bull was sus-

pended through April 23 on the Paris Bourse. Machines Bull, which owns 53 percent of CII-HB,

is itself 51-percent-owned by St. Gobain, which was nationalized by

shrank at an annual rate of \$17.5 billion during the quarter after ris-ing \$4.2 billion in the final three months of last year. The drop in inventories more than offset a \$9.3-billion rise in real consumer spending. During the fourth quar-

are "indicators the recession is at

GNP was pulled down by a

sharp reduction in inventories, almost half of which were automo-

biles sold but not replaced by new

production, the government said.
Inflation-adjusted inventories

the bottom.

ter, consumer spending fell \$5.3 billion after adjustment for inflation. Final sales increased 1.9 percent, a sign that production to replenish warehouses may be forthcoming. In last year's fourth quar-ter, sales fell 1.8 percent.

Gasoline Prices Drop

The broad-based measure of inflation contained in the GNP figures dropped to its lowest level since 1976's first quarter, when the rate also was 3.6 percent. The rate has not been lower since the third quarter of 1972, the department

The slowing of inflation was accounted for primarily by prices of gasoline, consumer services other than natural gas and electricity, and motor vehicles," the depart-

The Commerce Department also reported Wednesday that new orders received by manufacturers of durable goods rose \$1.53 billion, or 1.9 percent, to a seasonally adjusted \$81.33 billion in March after rising a revised 3.5 percent in February. Initially, the department said durable orders rose 1.5 per-

A French government official Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said Wednesday that the ecocomy will be nearly flat in the said the transaction would allow CII-HB to have independence in day-to-day operations but retain technical and commercial cooperasecond quarter. He told a press conference that GNP could fall or The agreement, subject to aprise by as much as 1 percent during the current quarter. Ministers and CII-HB stockhold-

Conceding that "there are no clear cut signals that the recession is at an end," he nonetheless pre-dicted "a solid upturn" during the second half of this year. He predicted second half growth of 4 percent if interest rates do not decline much and more than 5 percent if rates do fall substantially.

The French government has not quire the 27.1 percent of the group's capital, sources said. A Ministry of Industry source said that the stock will be purchased by Machines Bull but that the French government would provide funds for the purchase. CII-HB lost 430 million Francs

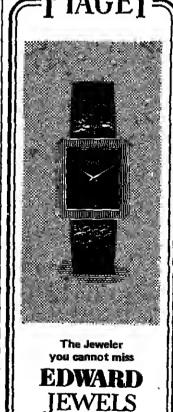
in 1981, and the government is expected to inject the equivalent of more than \$2 billion within the next 18 months to help it develop new product lines. French sources described the infusion as the price required to pay for an independent French computer industry.
Under a 10-year agreement,
Honeywell and the French compa-

oy plan to continue to cooperate in rketing, licensing and product

SOCIETE GENERALE U.S.\$ 50.000.000.-FLOATING RATE NOTES DUE 1991

For three months, April 15, 1982 to July 14, 1982, the notes will carry an interest rate of 15.625% per annum. The interest due July 15, 1982 against coupon n° 12 will be U.S.\$39.50 and has been computed on the actual number of days elapsed (91) divided by 360.

The Principal Paying Agent, SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE 15 Avenue Émile Reuter



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March 1982

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US-\$ 50,000,000 Floating Rate Notes due 1988

- Private Placement unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by

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Standard Chartered Bank PLC

Comments by the Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Barber

Profits before taxation for the year ended 31st December 1981 amounted to £260 million, compared with £233 million the year before. The net profit attributable to shareholders, after deducting taxation and minority interests, was £135 million or 156 pence per share. The total dividend proposed for the year is 37 pence per share.

The triennial valuation of group properties resulted in a net surplus of £234 million, which has been added to group reserves, and the total of shareholders' funds at the end of 1981 amounted to £1,023 million.

The directors have recommended a bonus issue of one fully paid ordinary share for each two ordinary shares currently held, after which the issued capital of the bank will amount to £130 million.

In commercial banking the group's strong domestic banking systems in Africa produced very satisfactory results and the branch operations of The Chartered Bank in the East sustained their profitable contributions.

The newer group branches in

Europe achieved a significant increase in earnings, as did the international and treasury divisions in London, both of which made record profits. Group

merchant banks had a good year. The instalment finance companies in Britain and South Africa were adversely affected by interest movements on their fixed rate

Profits before taxation . up 12%

> **Earnings** per share up 24%

Dividend up 14%

Shareholders' **Funds** now £1,023 million

Total Assets now £19,822 million

1.500 offices in 60 countries around the world.

While not all these developments are yet making a satisfactory contribution. we have endeavoured to secure a foothold in most of the banking market

California.

places that are open to us in the free world and to develop the experience and skills that will ensure a worthwhile business for us in the future.

lending as was Union Bank in California.

During the twelve years since

the Standard Chartered Bank group was

commercial banking operations in the

metropolitan market places of Europe

and North America to complement our

traditional branch networks in Africa and the East. At the same time we have used

the strength of our balance sheet to make.

acquisitions in related financial services

undertake the purchase of Union Bank in

companies, as well as to invest in the

Mocatta group of companies and to

created, we have developed new

With the strength provided by the diversified structure and operations of the Standard Chartered group, we are well placed to maintain progress.

The bank with experience the world over.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices April 21
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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International Herald Tribune

Growth Goal

Standard Chairman Sees Gas Price Rise This Year

LOS ANGELES - Gasoline prices have bottomed out and by the end of the year prices at the pumps could be as much as 20 cents a gallon higher than at present, George M. Keller, chairman of Standard Oil of Califor-

nia, predicted.

The declining price levels we've been experiencing cannot continue indefinitely," he said Tuesday. "In the present surplus market, most refiners and marketers are not even recovering

If the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries manages to stick to its combined production ceiling of about 17.5 million bar-rels a day, he said, the current glut could be eliminated by the end of the year.

and crude prices would soon stabilize at between \$32 and \$34 a barrel.

If Saudi Arabia cut production further, he added, the oversupply would disappear faster

Japan Urged To Cut Back

TOKYO - Four Japanese business groups have advised the government to lower its target of 5.2percent real economic growth in the year that began April 1, the Federation of Economic Organizations said Wednesday.

The federation, known as Keidanren, said the groups told of-ficials of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party that the target, adopted last December, has become un-

realisoc. The businessmen noted that research institutes are forecasting growth for the current year at about 3 percent. The government last month conceded that growth in the year ended March 31 would fall short of the official forecast of

The target for this year is based oo the assumption that bousing starts will be 1.3 million this year. but starts oow are expected to total 1.1 million, Keidanren said. It also said exports have slowed in recent months and are out likely to

rebound soon.
The other business groups represented at the talks with LDP officials were the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Japan Employers' Association and the Japanese Committee for Economic Development.

The groups are particularly op-posed to proposals that the gov-ernment issue additional national bonds later this year to stimulate the economy, Keidanren said. It argued that such a measure would counter Premier Zenko Suzuki's plan to reduce government spend-

But LDP sources said that a public works committee of the ruling party has adopted a resolution calling on the government to issue three trillion yen (\$12.4 billion) of additional bonds for public works in the second half of the current

In another attempt to spur the economy, the Cabinet decided last month to concentrate more than 75 percent of this year's planned public-works spending in the first

Separately, a survey of 971 large companies by Nippoo Credit Bank forecast that capital spending will rise 9.8 percent in the current fiscal year after growing 11.6 percent last year. The bank said spending growth is expected to slow because of the world economie slump and because many companies have completed major energy-saving

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated Britain 1st Quar 481.9 12.66 2,260. 226.41 1st Over Hawker Siddeley Group 1st Quar. 1st Quar. Canada Alcan Aluminum 0.14 Denison Mines Virginia Electric Pov 1982 612.7 75.0 0.56 1st Quar. West Germany Japan **United States** American Airlines Russia Orbits 2 Satellites

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Wednesday launched two satel-lites, Cosmos-1,351 and Cosmos-1,352, Tass reported.

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MOSCOW - The Soviet Union

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, April 20, 1982

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134-114

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In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from 22 April to 22 October, 1982 the Notes will carry an interest Rate of 15 % per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, 22 October, 1982 against Coupon No. 11 will be U.S. \$77.84.

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TOMORROW'S BULL MARKET BELONGS TO THE FIRST ONES TO SEE IT TODAY.

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We realize that this position is controversial, and will be debated

heavily, but consistent with this is our belief that major opportunities exist in an atmosphere of major ecocomic change. Despite the general pervading air

of gloom and doom, what makes Dean Witter so optimistic? Several very im-portant factors—forces already at work which should produce tomor-

row's growth economy.
7. The rate of inflation is sharply lower. This should encourage both individuals and corporations to save and invest, rather than borrow and con-sume — which leads naturally to increased liquidity for both, and the opportunity to take advantage of the economic and technological changes

to come.

2. We expect current thinking about the undesirability of government deficits to change drastically.

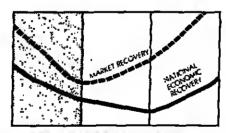
In fact, we feel that continuing moderate budget deficits will become not only acceptable but even desirable as a means of recreating liquidity—for individuals and businesses.

(To put this in perspective, in our

(To put this in perspective, in our present 3-trillion dollar economy, a deficit of 60 to 120 billion dollars is only 2% to 4% of the GNP. That's less than the sales tax in most states.)

3. Over the past eight years, a wave of reformism has been coming to grips with excess government, excessive taxes and inflation. As the process continues, government is withdrawing and assuming a more

This means America's corporations should once more become the



During the last five recessions, a 3-to-5-month leg time suisted between the market low point and the

principal agents of positive economic

change.

4. A technological revolution more important than the introduction of mass production has already begun in American enterprise: research and development has finally provided the

development has finally provided the missing links necessary to completely automate the manufacturing process.

In the office, electronic word- and data-processing systems will make paper-pushing as obsolete as the quill pen and green eyeshade.

In the home, the wedding of computers and communications will change in the paper the way we stand our time.

forever the way we spend our time. Hours spent on work-at-home, educa-tion and leisure will increase as time spent on non-productive repetitive tasks (commuting, shopping, paying bills) decreases.

In our opinion, these dramatic changes will unavoidably increase productivity and profit margins.

All these are much more than

mere trends. Together they equal an unstoppable force for economic growth. The economic stagilation of the seveo-ties is over — and the investment strategies of that decade no longer make

sense.

The trading market of the last 15 years, with the Dow ranging up and down 200 points, should give way to a decade of steady upward growth across the board.

and holding them - will prove as sound a long-term investment in the 80's as real estate proved to be in the 70's.

In short, we believe many common stocks will come into their own. We anticipate a possible doubling of real earnings during the 1980's—and a coocurrent fourfold advance in the Dow Jones Industrials.

In the last five recessions, the stock market bottomed out and started

elimbing months before the national economy did likewise. So we feel that the long-awaited turnaround is not far off, and that investors should begin to make appropriate portfolio adjust-

ments.

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Closing Prices, April 20, 1982

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New York Futures

April 21, 1982

Management Recruitment Consultants



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Swiss Banks Again Cut Time Deposit Rates

Reuters

ZURICH — The four major

Swiss banks lowered their time de-Swiss banks lowered their time de-posit rates by one quarter percent-age point, effective immediately, a bank spokesman said Wednesday. Banking sources said the cut, the seventh since the beginning of March, is due to a decline in Eurofranc rates in recent days. The banks are Credit Suisse, Swiss Bank Corp, Union Bank of Swit-

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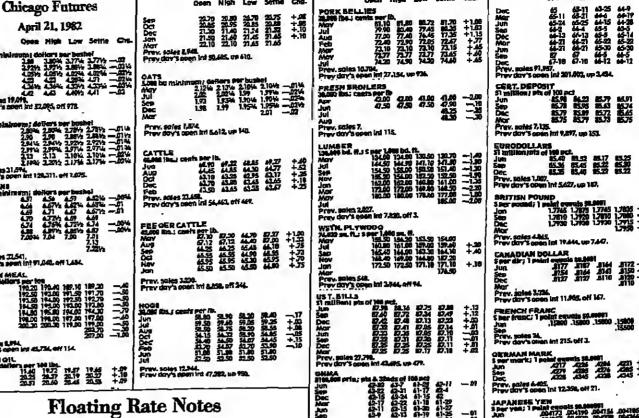
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Closing prices, April 21, 1982 Banks

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Commodity Indexes April 21, 1982

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows



W. German Bank Sees Rise in GNP

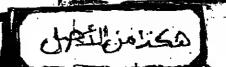
DUSSELDORF - Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale said it estimates West German gross national product will rise an average annual 2.5 percent in real terms between 1982 and 1986 after falling 0.3 percent in 1981.

In an economic survey it said 1982 GNP will rise 1.5 percent and 1983 GNP 3 percent, compared to a government estimate for 1982 of a I percent to 1.5-percent rise and for 1983 of a 3-percent rise.

The bank said average unemployment will swing between 1.65 million and 1.8 million after 1.27 million in 1981, and the current account balance of payments will show a 7 billion Deutsche marks surplus this year and a 17 billion DM surplus in 1983 after a provisional 17.1 billion DM deficit last

W. German Vehicle Output

FRANKFURT - West German motor-vehicle output in the first quarter rose 15 percent from a year cartier to 1.15 million units, the automobile industry association said Wednesday.



	***		INTERNATIONAL HERALD TR	IBUNE, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1982		Page 13
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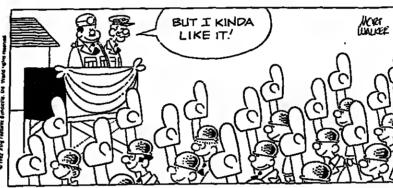








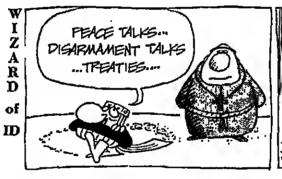




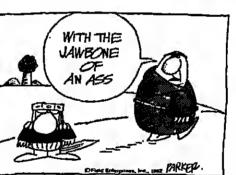












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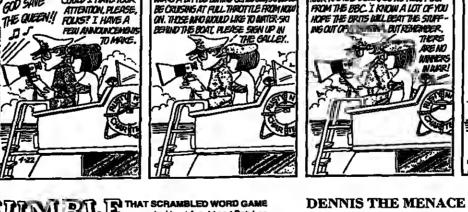


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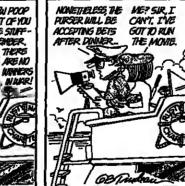
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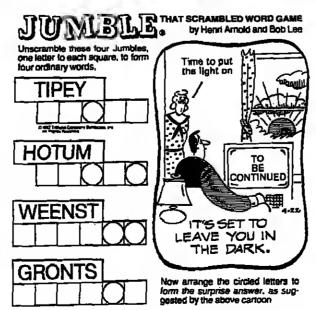




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ISLAM IN TRANSITION Muslim Perspectives

Edited by John J. Donohue and John L. Esposito. 322 pp. \$22.95. Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

UNDERSTANDING ISLAM An Introduction to the Moslem World By Thomas W. Lippman. 196 pp. Paperback, \$2.95. New American Library, 1633 Broadway, New York 10019. **ISLAM**

A Concise Introduction By D.S. Roberts, 191-pp. \$795. Harper & Row, 10 East 53rd St., New York 10020. Reviewed by Edward Mortimer

TO SAY that the West is becoming educated about Islam would oo doubt be much too optimistic. But we are at least reaching a point where the educated English-speaking person who wants to acquire some general knowledge about Islam can do so with very little effort, and with some hope of doing more than merely reinforcing his or her prejudices and mis-

The Iranian revolution of 1978-79 ended the phase in which Islam was simply ignored, and inaugurated the phase in which it was the subject of reckless generalization. Academic orientalists were dragged from their studies into the glare of televisioo and ruthlessly interrogated. Was Islam es-sentially anti-Western, or essentially anti-Communist, or both? Was it compatible with democracy, with buman rights, with minority rights, with women's rights? Was it reactionary or revolutionary? Was it incurably violent, intolerant, despotic, anti-rational? Those who attempted to answer these questions had usually not got beyond the first "if" or "but" be-fore they vanished from the screen, to be replaced by more footage of mass demonstrations in Tehran or Afghan

guerrillas preparing to cross the Khyber Pass.

This process was frustrating both for the more public-spirited academics, who felt they did have something to tell people shout Jelan if only they to tell people about Islam if only they were given the chance, and for the more serious-minded journalists who became uncomfortably aware both of their own ignorance and of the need for more time and space to court the for more time and space to cover the subject properly than their regular medium could give them. It was also frustrating for con-specialists whose work happened to have brought them into contact with the Moslem world and who felt the western public was getting a distorted impression of it.

Converging Frustrations

The three books under review are the product of these converging frustrations. Donohue and Esposito are academics; Lippman is a journalist (a former Washington Post bureau chief for the Middle East), and Roberts is an architect and businessman who has lived and worked in the Middle East. All three set themselves broadly simi-

lar objectives.
"Islam in Transition" seeks to rescue Moslems from being judged "by those appearing at center stage," offering as a corrective a selection of writings by 53 modern Moslem think-ers from 11 different countries (27 from Egypt and the Arab world, eight from Iran and 18 from the Indian sub-continent). Lippman hopes to spare others "the burden of miscooceptions and misinformation that weighed upon me wheo I first arrived in the Middle East. Roberts aims to set out clearly "the beliefs, attitudes and cus-toms of Islam in a way that is readily understandable to the Western reader but is not viewed through a veil of Christian values"; even "to try to see Islam as it sees itself."

That last formulation of the objective strikes me as overambitious. Certainly we should try to see Islam as it



is, but unless we are to abandon our Western culture and become Moslens we are bound to see it with Western eyes and to judge it in the light of our Western values. Even if we did be come Moslems, we should be deluding ourselves if we supposed that thereby we automatically could "see Islam as it sees itself." For clearly, among the 800 million or so Moslems oo this planet, there are many different ways of seeing Islam. To speak of Islam as if it were a single person with a single view of itself and of the world is really

view of itself and of the world is really an instance of one of those very misconceptions from which Roberts has perhaps not wholly freed himself. His book, however, should not be judged by that one phrase. It is, in the main, a praiseworthy product: unassuming, clearly expressed and sel out, it provides in less than 200 pages a great deal of useful factual information about the basic teachings of Islam and about Islamic law and custom, at least as they are to be found in tom, at least as they are to be found in the Arab world. (The Arabs are said in the introduction to represent "40" more than a third of all Moslems." By most reckonings even this is a gross overestimate; yet the Arabs all but monopolize the authors' attention.

elsewhere in the text.)
The most serious faults in Roberts' work are its lack of both glossary and index, which diminishes its value as a work of reference, and its rather dry style which, combined with a painful. ly small typeface, makes it difficult to read straight through. As the general introduction which both books purport to be, Lippman's, at little more than one third the other's price, is unthan one third the other's price, is undoubtedly better value. Indeed, I found "Understanding Islam" there is no one of the indeed, I found "Understanding Islam" there is no one way to think about.

Moslems, no response that is always appropriate, oo generalization about what Moslems do or how they react what is always applicable, and I admire the felicity of his style. I particularly like his summary of the reasons at the control of the larly like his summary of the reasons a 12 7: for Islam's continued strength and on present age. "Islam of pansion in the present age. "Islam of pansion in a world of injustice, concar timuity in a world of upheaval, brotherhood in a world of strife, and prove free expression in a world of oppression."

The only faults I found worth merse in v.: tioning in Lippman's book were her in vision somewhat sketchy treatment of Solid Live. ism, an unduly dismissive account of the the Moslem Brotherhood, and the gran lack of any discussion of modern of the Islamic political thought.
The reader might perha

The reader might perhaps seek to remedy this omission by looking at the Dooohue-Esposito anthology, but he would probably find this heavy going without further help. The book is obviously intended for use in unit versity courses rather than for the general reader and, although all the best-known Moslem thinkers of the past 100 years are represented, there is not nearly enough in the way of introduction or commentary to enable the reader to set the texts in their conthe reader to set the texts in their context. Even the nationality of the authors is often implied rather than stated, and many of the references are to earlier anthologies rather than to the precise place and date of the text's original appearance. In short, this would be an excellent companion volume to a history of modern Moslem political thought, but standing by it self it looks distinctly lame.

Edward Mortimer, an editorial write on foreign affairs with The Times of London, is the author of the farthcom the foreign pook, "Faith and Power: The Politics of Leave" tics of Islam." He wrote this review for the Washington Post.

BRIDGE

To what extent a sophisticated and complex bidding system confers an advantage on its users is a matter of argument. Those who favor such scientific methods contend that they gain in bidding accuracy, especialy on slam hands. And there is good reason to think they are right.

On the other side of the lence are those who prefer a simple style with few agreements. They say that they are less likely to have a partnership misunderstanding and that they can reserve most of their mental energy for the prochelesical element and the for the psychological element and the play of the cards.

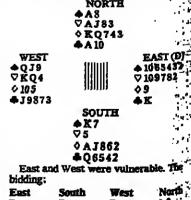
Top-ranked scientific partnerships that have spent many hours in discussioo and many years in practicing their methods rarely have misunder-standings. But it does happen, as wit-ness the diagrammed deal.

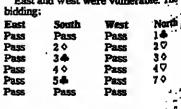
North and South were Alan Sontag and Peter Weichsel of New York, who were using their complex Precision method in the bope of winning a prestigious event for the third time. North's first four bids were artificial, and his partner showed positive values with live cards in each minor suit.

The crucial question was the meaning of the five-club bid. South thought it showed four controls, with an ace counting two and a king one. So it seemed to him that his partner held the diamond ace, the club king and one of the major-suit kings. He bid seven diamonds confidently.

Unfortunately, Sontag thought his bid showed three cootrols, and be now had to play a virtually hopeless grand slam with a nasty hold in the club suit. The technical way to play clubs was to cash the ace io the bope that either defender held a singleton

By Alan Truscott This long shot would have succeed ed but unfortunately Sontag tried a practical play: After winning the NORTH





inanyaction.

West led the heart king.

opening lead and drawing trumps, he led the club queen from his hand. This would bave pinned a singleton jack in the East hand, and it offered the chance that West, one of the least experienced players in the field, would fail to cover if he held the king but lacked the jack.

The practical play to make the grand slam failed, as it did at three other tables that reached the same contract. If Sontag had chosen to play the club ace, or if be and his partner had rested correctly in six diamonds. they would have finished second in the event instead of sixth.

as they are to be strength of the Araba Tom Herr, who had four hits in the Cardinals' 7-4 victory, slid in under Bill Madlock's tag for a fuction to Araba Tom Herr, who had four hits in the Cardinals' 7-4 victory, slid in under Bill Madlock's tag for a fuction to Araba Tom Herr, who had four hits in the Cardinals' 7-4 victory, slid in under Bill Madlock's tag for a fuction to Araba Tom Herr, who had four hits in the Cardinals' 7-4 victory, slid in under Bill Madlock's tag for a fuction to Araba Tom Herr, who had four hits in the Cardinals' 7-4 victory, slid in under Bill Madlock's tag for a fuction to the Araba Tom Herr, who had four hits in the Cardinals' 7-4 victory, slid in under Bill Madlock's tag for a fuction to the Araba Tom Herr, who had four hits in the Cardinals' 7-4 victory, slid in under Bill Madlock's tag for a fuction to the Araba Tom Herr, who had four hits in the Cardinals' 7-4 victory, slid in under Bill Madlock's tag for a fuction to the Araba Tom Herr, who had four hits in the Cardinals' 7-4 victory, slid in under Bill Madlock's tag for a fuction to the Araba Tom Herr, who had four hits in the Cardinals' 7-4 victory, slid in under Bill Madlock's tag for a fuction to the Araba Tom Herr, who had four hits in the Cardinals' 7-4 victory, slid in under Bill Madlock's tag for a fuction to the Araba Tom Herr, who had four hits in the Cardinals' 7-4 victory, slid in under Bill Madlock's tag for a fuction to the Araba Tom Herr, who had four hits in the Cardinals' 7-4 victory, slid in under Bill Madlock's tag for a fuction to the Araba Tom Herr, who had four hits in the Cardinals' 7-4 victory, slid in under Bill Madlock's tag for a fuction to the Araba Tom Herr, who had four hits in the Cardinals' 7-4 victory, slid in under Bill Madlock's tag for a fuction to the Araba Tom Herr, who had four hits in the Cardinals' 7-4 victory, slid in under Bill Madlock's tag for a fuction to the Araba Tom Herr, who had four hits in the Cardinals' 7-4 victory, slid in the Cardinals' 7-4 victory, slid in the Cardinals' incrion to represent the fourth inning Tuesday in Pittsburgh. Baseball's eyes were on Atlanta's 12-game streak, third of all Mose so after St. Louis' ninth straight triumph Herr was content to remark: "We're a very good team."

Braves' 12th Straight Victory Sets Mark

From Agency Dispatches
ATLANTA — The Atlanta
Braves beat the Cincinnati Reds, 4-2, Tuesday night and set the modern major league record of 12 victories at the start of a season.

The old mark had been set last year by the Oakland A's. In the second inning, pitcher Frank Pastore and Ed Milner each drove in a run for a 2-0 Cincinnati

lead that gave a crowd of 37,268 a brief scare. But Chris Chambliss BASEBALL ROUNDUP

halved the Reds' lead with a home run in the second, and in the third the Braves scored three times.

Rafael Ramirez started the rally with a homer. Glenn Hubbard, who walked one out later, scored on Claudell Washington's triple off the top of the center field fence. Washington — playing for the first time since being beaned a week ago in Cincinnan - scored on a wild pitch by Pastore.

Atlanta broke the record with the help of eight road victories, including two in San Diego, three in Cincinnati and three in Houston.

When Joe Torre was dismissed as manager of the New York Mets on the final day of last season, he was asked if he'd ever consider managing again. "Yes," was the wry comment from the man who would take over the Atlanta Braves in 1982, "I plan to keep doing it until I get it right."

For the most part, the Braves have accomplished their feat with virtually the same players that finished last season with a combined 50-56 record, for fourth place in

gage in a game of semantics.

putting in the city's bid for the Games, has been meant all along

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fifth place in the second half.

"They're the same faces," said Torre, "but not the same players. I think the time comes when, with experience, some guys begin to reach their potential. I think that's what is happening here.

"Our pitchers are pitching ag-gressively, instead of defensively. And the defense behind them and the offense are doing the right things, for the most part. They're making the routine plays that all good teams make — the poor teams must more than their share of routine plays — the hit-and-run, the outfielder's throw to the right base, that kind of thing."

The players feel Torre has brought the team a winning atti-tude (the Braves have won their di-vision only once, in 1969, since leaving Milwaukee 16 years ago).

Tommy Boggs, Tuesday night's starter, said, for example, that in the last several years the players felt that if they got behind they weren't going to win. In four of their last five victories, the Braves have come from behind. After rallying to beat Houston,

6-5, Monday for victory No. 11 perhaps the most poorly played of the Braves' games this year — Torre assembled his players and said they were lucky to have won. "You can't just figure you're going to win," Torre told them.

"You have to keep working to win. The day you start thinking it's magic is the day you start losing." Steve Bedrosian got credit for Tuesday's victory with 4% innings

in relief of Boggs. Gene Garbe

pitched the final three innings for his fifth of the season, provided the winning margin.

"It'a nice to break the record," said Torre, "but we're after more things than a record. We want to play in October."

Still, as reliever Garber pot it: "This is a lot of fun."

Cardinals 7, Pirates 4

In Pittsburgh, Tom Herr had four hits and scored three runs to help St. Louis stretch its winning streak to nine games with a 7-4 vic-tory over the Plrates. The Cardinals scored three runs in both the sixth and seventh innings as Pirate starter Rick Rhoden took his first loss ever in April after 13 career victories during the month.

Mets 3, Cubs 2

In New York, Joel Youngblood and Dave Kingman hit home runs to power the Mets past Chicago, 3-2. Kingman's homer in the sixth,

Major League Standings NATIONAL LEAGUE



Tuesday's Line Scores

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and Carone; Trout, Lamp (7), Hickey (7), Agosto (8) and Fisk, Hill (9). W—Maryam, 2-0, L—Trout. 210 000 010-4 12 1

zre 900 610-4 12 1
No critic 100 critic 12 5
A.Moreno, Sanchez (5), Bolhasen (6), Houster (6) and Ferreusen, Boone (9): Perry, Sharkon (5) and Essian, W.—Perry, 1-2 L.—A.Moreno, 1-2.
(Toronde of Milwaukan, pasternal

the winning margin.

Padres 8, Giants 4

In San Diego, Luis Salazar drove in four runs, two on his first home run of the year, to help the Padres beat San Francisco, 8-4, and run up their seventh consecutive triumph.

Dodgers 10, Astros 2

In Los Angeles, the Dodgers, be-hind Fernando Valenzuela's eighthitter, ended a six-game loss streak with a 10-2 romp over Houston.

Yankees 11, White Sox 2

In the American League, in Chicago, Rick Cerone and Willie Randolph lined two-run singles in a seven-run seventh to lead New York to an 11-2 rout of the White Sox — Chicago's first loss of the year after eight victories. The Yankees sent 13 men to the plate in the seventh after Steve Trout (1-1) had shackled them on one hit through six innings. Despite the defeat, Trout said, "I was extremely pleased with my performance. Somebody had to get the first loss you can't go undefeated all year. Maybe this will bring us back to reality."

Red Sox 8, Orioles 3

In Boston, Glenn Hoffman, who hit only one homer last season, hit his second of the week in the fourth to cap a three-run rally and

more its seventh straight loss, 8-3. The Orioles are off to their worst start since 1955.

Indians 9, Rangers 4

In Arlington, Texas, Andre Thornton drove in three runs with a homer and a double and Bert Blyleven struck out seven batters in seven imnings to boost Cleve-land past Texas, 9-4.

Tigers 8, koyals 0

In Detroit, Milt Wilcox celebrated his 32d birthday by pitching a one-hitter and rookie Glenn Wilson doubled twice to drive in two runs as the Tigers trounced Kansas City, 8-0. The only hit off Wilcox was Jerry Martin's one-out bouncer through the left side of the infield in the second.

Mariners 6, Angels 4 In Scattle, Gaylord Perry struck out 13 batters in 7½ innings to record his 298th career victory as the Mariners downed California, 6-4, and snapped an seven-game Angel winning streak. It was the 40th time that Perry has struck out 10 or more batters in his 20-year career; he now has 3,359 lifetime strikeouts, 149 behind all-time leader Walter Johnson.

A's 4, Twins 3

In Oakland, Calif., Dave Lopes led off the 16th with a double and scored on a two-out single by Dan Meyer to lift the A's past Minnesota, 4-3. It was Oakland's third 16-

Timely Writer Out of Derby Following Intestinal Surgery are Air Forbes Won, winner of the

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Timely Writer is out of the Kentucky Derby - the race he was favored to win — and his racing future is uncertain because of stomach problems that required surgery. "Right now the race isn't im-

portant, as long as he gets well," said trainer Dominic Imprescia after Timely Writer came out of surgery Tuesday. The winner of the mingo Stakes and Florida Derby had been set to start Saturday in the one-mile Derby Trial at Churchill Downs in Louisville. It was to be the final prep for the May 1st Derby.
Instead, the 3-year-old colt was

vanned from Louisville, where he developed gastroenteritis and in-testinal blockage Monday night, to the Hagyard-Davidson & McGee Ecmine Clinic, a veterinary facility here, Tuesday afternoon. Soon after his arrival it was decided to op-Dr. Alex Harthill assisted Dr.

Paul Thorpe, a resident surgeon and abdominal specialist at the Harthill said the operation in-

volved cutting into Timely Writer's abdomen, puncturing the intestine with a needle and then using a suction apparatus draw out the gas that had dilated the intestine. Harthill said the inflammation

of the colt's stomach could have been caused by a oumber of things, but that the most likely cause was eating bad grass or mildewed hay.

"If We Had Waited ... "

Asked if surgery could have been avoided, Thorpe said, "If we had waited until his condition deteriorated, we could have risked his life just with the surgery itself." Timely Writer is also out of the other two Triple Crown races. Estimating the colt's recovery chances as "50-to-60 percent," Thorpe said Timely Writer could not re-

sume training for at least three Timely Writer's exit makes the Derby a wide-open affair and could spawn a maxiumum field of

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Wood Memorial at Aqueduct last Saturday; Hostage, winner of the Arkansas Derby; El Baba, the runner-up in the Arkansas Derby, and Star Gallant, second to Timely Writer in the Florida Derby. III-Starred Crop

Timely Writer's illness was an-

other in a series of misfortunes among this year's top 3-year-olds. Deputy Minister, the 2-year-old champion, injured his ankle in Janpary and is out until the summer. Stalwart, the best colt on the West Coast, was retired in March after injuring his froot tendons. Aloma's Ruler, winner of the

Bahamas Stakes, and Distinctive Pro, winner of the Hutcheson, both will miss the Derby with leg ailments. Imprescia bought Timely Writer

at the Fasie-Tipton of Kentucky yearling sale for \$13,500 for Francis and Peter Martin, who operate a wholesale meat distributorship in Boston and race as Nitram Stable. Imprecia's instructions had been to "see if you can pick us a useful

Timely Writer won four of seven starts, with one second and two thirds last year and earned

Writer-Timely Roman lost his 3year-old debut, but then ran him-self into the Derby favorite's role with victories in the Flamingo and Florida Derby, both at 11/2 miles.

Imprescia looked crestfallen even before it was decided that surgery was necessary. He has been training mostly cheap and sore horses in New England for 30

it was the first time he had seen Churchill Downs.

Bullets, Nuggets Are Victors ended for use In Openers of NBA Playoffs

sken that EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. Rick Mahorn scored all 16 of his the reds in the second half to spark omments when Washington Bullets to a 96-83 the reds in the Washington Bullets to a 96-83 the reds in including different or the New Jersey Nets Thomas different of Thesday night in the opening game implied in the best-of-three National Bases the referenceball Association Eastern Conerence preliminary playoff series. and the E In Denver, meanwhile, forward nie in Kiki Vandeweghe scored 29.

an generalmane Anita De Frantz clenched her

of moder bus third-quarter spurt, to lead the but stands Nuggets past the Phoenix Suns, 129-113, in the Western Confernce opener.
The series' second sames will be relayed Friday night in Landover.

vid.; and Phoenix. Mahorn shot seven for 10 in theast two quarters as the Bullets as the Bullets ased a 10-point deficit. Mahom and Washington's first two baskets of the fourth quarter as the Bullets ook their first lead of the game, i5-63. Another Mahorn basket ied the score at 69 and sparked a half [620-4 Bullet burst over the next six ninutes that salted the game away.

Rookie center Jeff Ruland led

Noone center let kniang ton
Washington with 18 points. Four
ther Bullets were in double figtree — Frank Johnson with 15,
Spencer Haywood 14, Greg Balard 11 and Kevin Grevey 10. Rookie Buck Williams led all corers with 23 points. Net teamnate Ray Williams, who scored 52 coints in the final game of the regular season Saturday, hit only four for 19 field goal attempts and wound up with 11 points — most

of them after the game was out of Of Ray Williams' performance, kuland said, "I don't know whether he was hurt or feeling un-ler that weather, but we're glad." Mahorn dismissed the heavy raise praise that came his way, icscribing himself as "just a ciog."

Transactions

BASEBALL Afterions Libers

OAKLAND—Reacthured—Miles—Hearth,
micher, Sent Beb Kearney, colcher, fo Tocome

 The Pocific Coast Linguist
 Mattend Linguist
 ATLANTA—Placed At Hrabasing allicher, on he 27-30y dischled list.
ChiCAGO—Sent Pout Senati, pitcher, to
Anner of the American Association to complete

Hosteau Feotball Legues

51. LOUIS—Stoned Mei Gray, wide receiver,
20.000-year contract. Superveur contract
Compiler Feetball League
SRITISH COLUMBIA—Slaned ald and Rick Mahr, defen

COLLEGE I-Nomed Tex Williams head CHARLESTON-NO Statistic cock.

LAKE SUPERIOR., ST.—Named Robert Mrkton hand build bloom or the latest affective with the latest affective.

ence, and is the IndianaPolis — Donna de combined with IndianaPolis — Donna de combined with IndianaPolis — Donna de chrough As the he fancy hotel's mezzanine, stared which both heavisitio an atrium of plastic necessition which heavisition and made herself remember. We're mad as hell and we ain't going to take it anymore." Anger is an operative word in the current U.S. Olympic movement. The anger is is more widespread than one hotel and one weekend gathering of officials and athletes who make up the house of delegates of the U.S. Olympic

ppman's a his less and made herself remember is the other's pin he good times.

"Iter value his "Frained four and a half hours retaining like it day, every day," she said. "And ble to read and?" do it all over again. There is cire, it is ble tothing anywhere like standing up than's profession at that platform, waiting for the be my own starter's gun to go off and knowing at the his link hat you are about to swim against the way to that he best in the world. That's just response the starter are the world. That's just response the starter are a surface. Anita De Frantz clenched her Committee. It is an anger based on a perception of betrayal by members of of or hor kest and tapped it gently on the applicable a she spoke. "I'd love to yol his side like the said, "but people like me, in the country of the said, "but people like me, in the said treasts of the said, "but people like me, in the said treasts. Still, one's own team - in this case, the U.S. government, And it is an anger spurred by the creeping fear that the Olympic movement in

America, facing one setback after another, could eventually go the way of the prop airplane. tinued strengt my generation, should stop. Still, present sin here's a nagging sense of unfinworld of mershed business over all of this:

world of mershed business over all of this:

world of mershed business over all of this:

De Frantz, de Varona and Furniss, each a past Olympic medalist and each deeply involved in the inner world of mershed the mershed business of U.S. amateur in my stomach. You want to go sport, may represent the anger of the most world also know you we overreaction. But even the most n my stomach. For want to go overreaction. But ever the most runns bot not something kicked out of you in dispassionate view of what is taking trained 1980. And you also know there is mg place — with slightly more discussed arust so much pain you're willing to than two years to go before the 1984 Games in Los Angeles — in-

thought ioner directly in the eye and the of times for people who pour

during which Phoenix held a 35-20 rebounding edge. But Denver shot better, hitting 51 percent to the Suns 44 percent.
Guard Kyle Macy paced the Suns with 22 points, while Walter Davis came off the beach to score

We Were Tough'

Denver Coach Dong Moe ob-served. "I know people don't think we play very good defense, but I thought we were pretty tough."

"We did have a lot of offensive "We did have a lot of offensive rebounds in the first half," said John McLeod, Moe's counterpart at Phoenix, "but we didn't get many the first half.
"We'll play a lot more aggressively Friday."

The pressure is always on the

home team to win the first game," said Issel. "If we had lost this one, the series would be pretty much over. Now the pressure is on Phoenix - but Phoenix is a very difficuit place to play."

NHL Playoffs

April 15 ers.5. N.Y. (signders.4

Boston E, Quebec 4 Islanders 7, Romoers 2 St. Louis Z, Chicago 1 Quebec 3, Boslon 2 Chicago 6, St. Louis 5 Islanders 4, Rangers 3

Quebec at Boston Rangers at Islanders -Chicago at St. Louis

Center Dan Issel and guard Bilby McKinney both scored 24 the USOC's executive director, points as the Nuggets broke open a tight contest in the second half, shooting 72 percent from the point) is that even the \$4 million floor, they outscored Phoenix, 40-21, in the third quarter, and took a comfortable 102-80 advantage.

cott was in effect. A case could be Each team had held leads of nine points in a see-saw first half, during which Phoenix held a 35-20

"We were active defensively."

DIVISIONAL FINALS Best of Seven

Boston M.Y. Romers S. N.Y. Land Chicogo S. St. Louis 4 Vencouver 3, Los Angeles 2 April 16

Vancouver 4, Los Angeles 2
Vancouver 4, Los Angeles 2
April 19
Guebec 7, Boston 2 (series Hed, 2-2)
Chicago 7, St., Louis 4 (Chicago leads series, Islanders 5, Romaers 3 (Islanders lead, 3-1)
Vancouver 5, Los Angeles 4 (Vancouver lea

x-51, Louis at Chicago x-islanders at Rangers

"I've talked to a lot of other swimmers, a lot of other athletes," Olympic effort.
Although Olympic officials on he said. "Mostly, we are like the guy in the movie Network' who all levels claim oo desire for financial dependency on the federal government, the setbacks have stuck his bead out the window. been governmental in origin.

First there was the Amateur Sports Act of 1978, which promised \$16 million for USOC use - and has come through with \$4 million. Next there was the boycott of

the 1980 Games in Moscow, initi-

ated and ramrodded through by President Carter. De Varona calls Carter "the president that used us as his foreign policy." And most currently there is the coin program, which was seen as a means of providing both working capital for the USOC and a fiscal cushion for the Los Angeles Or-

ganizing Committee but which has

ocen left to twist in the wind of

congressional hot air and proce-

Hence the anger. When We Need It'

"I don't want government to give us money," said De Frantz, "But I think it is unconscionable for government to keep throwing

Furniss: "These things have hurt our desire, they've hurt our heart...I want to know where the government is when we need

Of the three major setbacks on

the anger agenda here, only the 1980 boycott appears to have in-flicted irreversible damage. The '78 Amateur Sports Act is "My job is to take the shots like the utility inficider in a base-when it is the last thing to do," he said. "Usually I just do the dirty main value is for taking purposes. The point to be made about it (made indeed by F. Don Miller, paid on the \$16-million promise wasn't paid until after 1980's boy-

> made for its being Carter guilt money. The current topic of weeping and tooth-gnashing, the coin program, is still likely to come through in some form, although certainly not in the one that would have generated more than \$200 million for USOC and LAOOC

purposes.

Mostly, the delay and paring down of the coin program has produced a final-straw anger. As De Frantz said, one more roadblock.
The roadblock, at least as far as
Olympic people see it, is Frank
Annunzio, a Democratic congressman from Illinois who heads the

House subcommittee on coinage

and who has sat on the bill so long he has nearly made it die rather than hatch.

Pledge The Amminzio issue approaches both war and Anita Bryant's sexual preferences in emotional pitch. "I pledge that if this coin thing falls through," Furniss said, "I will lead a group that will work to block the re-election of Annanzio to Congress."

(Annunzio wants just one coin a silver dollar — that would be sold by the government for about \$25. Two other bills, one each in the Senate and House, would allow private marketing of sets of up to 29 coins.

(The LAOOC signed a contract last year to have Occidental Petroleum and the French banking firm of Lazard-Freres market the coins. That contract, which guaranteed the LAOOC \$50 million, expired last month but both firms have indicated interest in another agreement. Annunzio has adamantly opposed private marketing of the

tight and has triggered sparks. Amy Collis, press secretary for the LAOC, said during a recent presentation here that the lack of a coin program had the potential of making a "spartan" Games "ultractarian 1

Foot-dragging on the coin issue

has made just about everybody in the U.S. Olympic movement up-

the author. Anger and Bitterness Growing in the U.S. Olympic Movement ack of both of... body, heart and soul into the U.S. sound as if the Los Angeles Games would be "cheap and lousy."
Collis said that had oot been her smoothly adept at seizing any op-portunity to discuss and sell its cause. Some people quickly tran-slate that into California-slick. the intent in using the word and told Steitz she didn't want to en-Or as Steitz, a long-time basket-"Spartan," introduced by Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley when ball coach, said when discussing a

positive-thinking approach to the 1984 Games: "If anybody can do it up right, it's those L.A. folks. Those people out there in Hollywood are big people who get During Collis' presentation, Jack Kelly, vice president of the USOC, whispered to a reporter that his understanding was that "the L.A. people had rubbed Anounzio wrong." But Kelly was quick to add that that really wasn't things done." But all the agonizing over the issues won't change things.

Now the athletes, especially the committed likes of de Varona, De Frantz and Furniss, find themselves dwelling on then-Vice President Walter F. Mondale's pledge of April 12, 1980 — that the U.S. government in return for the USOC boycott vote, would assist the Olympic movement in America and back the effort for the '84 Games in Los Angeles.

March of Ides

"A group of athletes went to Washington on this coin thing on March 17," Furniss said, "I thought that was ironic, because two years ago, on March 17, was when President Carter made his speech to us that pretty much squashed any hopes for 80. Both on March 17.... I'm starting to re-member those kinds of things."

De Varona said, "We're right at the edge. Things can't keep going like this and everybody still expect this country to turn out strong Olympic teams." Said De Frantz: "All of this has caused severe psychological harm for our athletes. lt's certainly not the level of a Vietnam veteran, but it's certainly there.

fun and games. But it seems that there could be a pretty good case made for the government's having toyed around with Olympic athletes — "the pri-

mary focus of the Games" - a bit

Indeed, none of this should be pot on a level with the Vietnam sitnation. All of it remains, of course,

Donna de Varona

Soviet Union Beats U.S. in

HELSINKI - The unbeaten Soviet Union scored its fifth straight

game marred by 48 penalty min-Meanwhile, Jaroslav Korbela scored two goals and goaltender Jiri Kralik posted his second straight shutout as Czechoslovakia blanked Finland, 3-0. In other games, Canada and Italy played a 3-3 tie and Sweden defeated West

Germany, 3-1. American Kurt Kleinendorst, a forward, and Soviet defenseman Zinetula Bilyaletdinov were expelled after a fistfight with two minutes left in the second period. The encounter started when Bilyaletdinov dumped Kleinendorst. It took officials more than a minute to separate the two. Before it was over, Kleinendorst had decked Bilyaletdinov twice.

feat was their best game in the tournament; no other team has scored more than three times

the Americans won, 4-3, en route

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The Americans' fifth straight de-

(Continued from Back Page)

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\$218,106. Two of his victories were the Hopeful at Saratoga and the Champagne at Belmont Park.
The Florida-bred son of Staff

It was revealed immediately after the Flamingo that Dr. William O. Reed, a veterinarian from New York, had bought a half-interest in Timely Writer for a reported \$3 million.

years, waiting until one as good as Timely Writer came along. When he flew from Florida to Louisville with the colt last week,

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ack of both gloss dimenshes its ra

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Pass

Ed Steitz of the U.S. Amateur Basketball Association stood up tan," saying later that that made it to the Olympic gold medal.

against goalie Vladislav Tretiak.
The Russians pulled away for good, to a 5-2 lead, on goals by Sergei Kapustin and Victor Zhuktoy scored within a second period span of 2:33.

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victory in the World Hockey Championships Wednesday, beat-ing the United States, 8-4, in a THER EEC CAPITALS
Tel: Germany 0-6103-86122

America-Transworld 212-591-2934 It was the first time a Soviet team had met a U.S. side in world or Olympic competition since Lake Placid, N.Y. in 1980, when

EDUCATION

President Reagan's "New Federal-

ism," which would give them re-

sponsibility for many programs

that Washingtoo formerly admio-

istered. But the White House just

can t seem to persuade them it's in

Medicaid, and you can have our

Monthly. I don't have money for a

food stamp program.

"All right. How about this ooe?
We'll fill your highway potholes, if you take responsibility for all the people in your state on welfare."

have enough money in my budget to pay for unemployment hene-

fits."
"We'll throw in a block grant

"That wouldn't even pay for

"But, governor, you're a Repub-lican and Presideot Reagan wants

to get Washington off your back."
"If he wants to get Washington off my back, he better give me

some money to pay for all the ser-vices he's cutting out. So far every-

thing he's done is breaking my

"We're reasonable and have your

best interests at heart. If you take

over Amtrak we'll cut back oo all

regulations concerning water and air pollution, so you can attract

new iodustry to your state."
"Who pays for cleaning up the

pollution?"
"You do. But think of all the

United Press International

has criocized women for piercing their ears, saying it is a form of "self-mutilation" comparable to

foot-binding in feudal times. "Like foot-hinding," the official Work-er's Daily said, "ear piercing is a shackle imposed on the bodies of

women by the exploiting class of

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"You must be crazy. I don't

Buchwald .

ests to make the

"I'll tell you

what we're going to do for you, governor. We'll

take over your

"Stuff it up

your Atlantic

"How much?"

"A million dollars."

welfare in South Succotash.

food stamps."

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PERSONALS

ETURN OF THE SINAI? U.S. & Mid:

The New Federalism WASHINGTON — You would think the governors of our 50 states would be thrilled with money you'll save by oot having to fight with the Environmental Protection Agency.

Art Buchwald

cost me a billioo dollars to clean up the rivers in my state." Governor, the whole idea of 'New Federalism' is to bring the services the government provides closer to the people. Do you want some damn bureaucrat in Washingtoo to cootinue telling you to clean up the air and water in your

"I'm not from Missouri. It will

"Not if you give me a billioo dollars."

"That's out of the question. But the president is reasonable. He knows that at the beginning it's going to be difficult for a state to duplicate all the programs in Washington, so be wants to be your partner until you can make the transition. That is why he has asked me to make you the follow-ing proposition: If you take over all the federal grams to education, he will allow loterior Secretary Watt to strip-mine your national park and split the royalties with

"But the outional park is our higgest tourist attraction." it's small potatoes compared to

"I'd rather have the federal grants for education. "I wouldn't have believed I'd ever hear a Republican governor say he'd prefer Washington to pay for education rather than his own

"What other goodies do you have up your sleeve! "Here's one you can't say no to. If you take on veterans' benefits, you can have all the nuclear waste dump husiness in the country

How does that grah you?"
"If it's all the same to you I'd
rather have the Mediterranean

"Surely there are some programs you must want for your state that you're willing to trade with us."
"I'll take them all if you give me the block funds you promised me when you took over the White

House,"
"Governor, would you like to see the president? "What for?"

"If you're willing to take over our federal farm subsidies, he'll pose for a picture with you which you can use for your re-election."

5 1982. Las Angeles Times Syndicate

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The Survival of Charles Darwin

His Theories Have Incorporated 20th-Century Scientific Advances

By Philip M. Boffey

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It has been a century
since the death of Charles Darwin, and the mere mention of his name still manages to excite controversy. Just as Bishop Samuel Wilberforce condemned Darwin's theory of evolution when "On the Origin of Species" was published in 1859, so today religious fuodamentalists continue to challenge Darwinian theory and support divine cre-ation. In scientific terms, how has Darwinian evolution held up?

The short answer is: surprisingly well, despite a rising tide of criticism in recent years. The theory had enormous difficulty winning acceptance from the scientific community, but by the middle of this century its updated version — called the "modern synthesis" claimed the allegiance of the vast majority of

professional biologists.

That consensus has broken down over the last decade or two with fierce debates over the precise mechanisms and rates of evolution. But virtually all participants in these battles wrap themselves in the mantle of Darwinism. They say they are battling over subsidiary issues, oot challenging the grand structure of Darwinian evolution.

The theory has been strong enough and flexible enough to incorporate virtually all the major 20th-century advances in molecular biology and genetics with only temporary shudders. As the British scientific journal Nature commented last water the theory of Nature commented last year: "No theory of such a grand scope in the physical sciences has done as well in the past century."

Even so, modern evolutionary biologists still cannot give a firm answer to the quesoon that Darwin set out to explore more than a century ago — namely, the precise mechanisms by which the different species, the tigers, the orchids and the bumblebees of this world, were formed. The theory has been quite effective in describing how organisms within a given population develop new forms and characteristics over time, but it has failed so far to explain persuasively how species

and larger taxonomic groupings evolve.

Darwin's theory had two major elements. The first, not wholly original with him, was that all the diverse forms of life on earth have evolved over enormous periods of time from a common ancestry. The other, the crux of Darwinism, is that the chief guiding force of this evolution has been "natural selection,"

popularly known as "survival of the fittest."

Darwin believed that small variations often arise in organisms and that, if these varia-tions allow the organisms to survive and reproduce more successfully than competitors, then the fitter form of the organism will gradually replace the old form. Darwin did not contend that natural selection was the only guiding force, but some later adherents became more dogmatic on this point. A third element of the theory, not consid-



Darwin, in John Collier's portrait.

ered essential hy many Darwinians even in his own day, is that evolution has proceeded t a slow, steady, gradual pace.

Darwin's first point — that all life has evolved from common ancestry — is no longer seriously doubted by leading hiologists. The findings of modern genetics, which show all organisms governed by the same genetic code, have powerfully reinforced the likelihood of common descent.

At the recent trial in Arkansas to determine whether "creation science" should be given equal attention with evolution in the school curriculum, the creationists produced seven scientific witnesses, most of whom had sparse scientific credentials, had done little research and published few papers in standard journals. The star witness was an Indian mathematician, an associate of Sir Fred Hoyle, the British astronomer, who cootends that a creator put microbes and genes in in-sterstellar space, which then seeded life on earth and periodically reseeded it to cause evolutionary jumps. His theory has woo few

Francis Crick, the Nobel Prize-winning hiologist, and Leslie Orgel, an organic chemist, have indeed speculated that life might have originated elsewhere in the universe and then been planted here by intelligent beings, but that speculation simply makes the evolu-

tionary process start somewhere else.

Darwin's second point — that natural selection is the chief guiding force of evolution - has had its ups and downs. In 1900, four decades after Darwin proposed it, it was still opposed by twice as many scientists as ac-

cepted it, according to one count.
The theory did not win wide popularity
until the 1940s and 1950s, when the so-called "modern synthesis" was forged, uniting in-formation from genetics, paleontology and

diverse fields of oatural history to produce an updated version of Darwinism that was almost universally accepted in the scientific community. Some adherents of the new synthesis viewed natural selection as virtually the only mechanism at work.

Today, strict adherence to natural selection has diminished and there is vigorous dehate over its relative importance at various levels of the hiological world. Some scientists believe that many genetic mutations are ocutral in effect and do not make organisms more fit to survive; the genes subsequently become fixed in the population more or less by chance rather than through natural selec-tioo. Others suggest that new species may be formed when existing organisms undergo major chromosomal changes that have nothing to do with fitness. Once a new species is formed, however, natural selection would then determine whether it survives.

Darwin's third point - that evolution proceeds gradually and steadily through many small changes over enormous time spans has also had varied fortunes. Today, it is under sharp attack from paleontologists who believe in "punctuated equilibrium," the theory that new species are not formed by an accumulation of small changes but appear suddenly and then remain relatively stable in form until becoming extinct. Which side will ultimately win this debate is not yet clear. Either way, the main structure of Darwinism will remain intact. The punctuated equilibrium school describes itself as essentially in the

Critiques Retracted

Meanwhile, some seemingly sharp critiques of Darwinism have been retracted or modified by their authors. At one point, Sir Karl Popper, considered by some to be the leading philosopher of science in the world. hranded the theory of natural selection as "not a testable scientific theory" and "almost tautological," but he has since "changed my

nantological," but he has since "changed my mind" and made "a recantation."

Similarly, Colin Patterson, a British paleontologist, once wrote that cladistics, a system for elassifying organisms, led him to conclude that much of modern Darwinism was "empty rhetoric." but he has since stressed that cladistics deals with patterns of characters and with the process of evolution. characters, not with the process of evolution. In the latest issue of the journal Science, Stephen Jay Gould, a leader of the punctnat-ed equilibrium school, argues that Darwinism and the modern synthesis are "incom-plete, oot incorrect." He suggests that a new and richer theory is needed to explain how natural selection affects not just individual organisms (the focus Darwin took) but also ther hiological levels from genes to species to larger groupings. Such a theory, he says, would not be strict Darwinism but would expanded to work at each level."

Leontyne Price Sings

Opera singer Leontyne Price, dedicating her performance to a black singer who was rebuffed by the Daughters of the American Revolution io 1939, got a standing ovatioo and red roses from DAR members. Marian Anderson, 80, who was out allowed to sing at Constitutioo Hall in 1939 because she is black had been invited to attend the openiog meeting of the DAR's 91st Continental Congress hut she was ill with pocumonia.

Wheo President Reagan turns up in Paris for the Versailles economic summit oo June 4-6, he will be billeted not in the drafty palace proper but in the Grand Trianon, built in 1687 by Louis XIV. So will his host, Freech President François Mitterrand, and the heads of state of the other participating countries. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, German Chancellor Heimut Schmidt, Italian Premier Giovanni Spadolini, Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki and EEC Commission President Gaston Thorn. They will be the first to take advantage of the restoration completed under the former French president. Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who had the palace converted into eight apartments. De Gaulle forgot one detail, however. An extra bathroom is oow being installed.

The power of Pope John Paul II has slipped in the minds of Italians. Last year, the Polish-born pope was named the most powerful man in Italy in an annual poll ful man in Italy in an annual poll by the magazine II Mondo. This year, John Paul is third. Bettino Craxi, the secretary of Italy's So-cialist party, is No. 1. President Reagan finished 40th, Libyan leader Moamer Qudhafi 60th and Re-nato Curcio, one of the imprisoned leaders of the Red Brigades terrorist gang, is 68th. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, 58th last year, didn't make the top 80.

Glynn de Moss (Scotty) Wolfe is looking for a wife — again. Wolfe is 72 and holds the Guinness Book of World Records title as the most married and divorced man in the orld. "I've been getting married for more than half a century, and I am searching for wife No. 25," he said. Wolfe, who first wed in 1931. is reported to bave two wedding dresses of different sizes in his closet, ready for the oext bride, if needed. Wolfe says he will travel to cities around the country to interview prospective brides in his search, "My wives have all been younger, 20 years old or younger," he said. "This time I think I should marry a girl a little older, more mature, say about 25 years old."

Gelsey Kirkland, the young American dancer who became a hallet star in her teens, says drugs seriously hurt her career. Kirkland 29, told the New York Daily News that battling her drug problem was part of my life for a short time" about a year ago. She says she came to learn that with drugs "you lose your sense of responshility. Talent is a terrible thing to waste," she said. "You have to make a choice whether you are going to destroy yourself or not throw away your life."

Former heavyweight boxing champion Jack Dempsey, 86, has been released from New York Hospital equipped with a pace, maker. He was ordered to rest for maker. He was ordered to rest for maker. about a month before resuming any kind of exercise program. He won the championship in 1919 and held the heavyweight crown until

Evan G. Gathwaith, U.S. ambassa-dor to France, will be awarded the Medal of Honor of the Benjamin Franklin Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at the U.S. Embassy in Paris on Friday. French Pres. nn Paris on Prinay. French residents Charles de Gaulle, Georges Pompidou and Valery Giscard d'Estaing have been among the recipients of this award, which was presented last year to the previous mbassador, Arthur A. Hartman

Queen Elizabeth II was 56 years old Wednesday and spent her hirthday quietly at Windsor Cas-tie. The queen has two birthdays, She is allowed to spend the real one as she likes. Then follows an official hirthday — this year on June 12 - for the public to cele brate. The practice of two birth-days began during the reign of the queen's great-great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, who preferred to celebrate her real birthday in pri-

Mother Teresa, winner of the 1979 Nobel Peace Prize, is in Japan for seven days on her second visit to the country. She was invited by the Family Life Association a Catholic anti-abortion group, attend its international conferen oo respect for life.

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Remember? That evening 13 years ago when you sat eyes riveted to the TV set, awaiting a historic landing.

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